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WASHINGTON.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE SPEAKER.

MOTIVE OF THE NOMINATION OF MR. KERR—THE DEMOCRATS ACT WISELY BY COMPULSION—DISCONTENT OF THE EX-CONFEDERATE GENERALS WITH THE SELECTION OF CLERK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It was not a spasm of virtue, but rather of wholesome fear and a kind of wise shrewdness, that actuated the caucus in preferring Mr. Kerr to Mr. Randall. Very few of the Democrats are found to object to Mr. Randall's record from any personal dislike for it. The Democratic members of this House do not regard him the less for being a salary-grabber, but members are frequently heard to say: "We cannot afford to encounter the constant newspaper cry about this salary business. We cannot afford to be continually on the defensive because of the Speaker we elect." This was undoubtedly the feeling that defeated Mr. Randall. If that single act of his in the past which introduced into his pocket the amount of back-pay which Mr. Kerr refused to take had not been done, if he had not been a salary-grabber, he would have been Speaker. It was the reiteration of this charge that consolidated against Randall in the last two days of the canvass the leading men among the Democrats, including several Senators. In all the other features of the canvass Randall had the advantage. Personally he is a man of considerable magnetic power over men. Mr. Kerr has almost no friends beyond the circle of those who know him well. Randall is active, alert, and sharp, and a fair parliamentarian. Kerr is a much slower man, and has to reason about many things which Randall perceives instantly. For the House Randall would have made the better Speaker, but the Democrats chose Kerr for the whole country and not because of his fitness to exercise the duties of the chair. Randall was injured by the support of the Texas Pacific influence, not because the Democracy opposes the subsidy, but because it fears that the country will oppose it. The support of the gamblers hurt him, but it was because that element of his support became a subject of comment by the press. The favor with which he was regarded by Republicans who have offices they do not want to lose, or who do not want to be investigated too severely, also had its influence, but in spite of all this he would have succeeded if he had had Mr. Kerr's record on the Salary bill. The caucus was by great effort put upon its good behavior, and the same men who exercised so much influence yesterday will endeavor to hold the majority firmly in hand through the Winter. The ex-Confederate Generals are not pleased with the tone of the caucus, nor with its results. They do not like Lamar's speech nor his influence. They were willing to accept Kerr, but they wanted the Clerkship. Their man Banks was badly beaten by Adams, a Union man and an officer in the Union Army. The extreme men complain quite bitterly of the pains taken to exclude Confederates. They are not likely to tolerate the restraint which the caution of prudent Southerners counsels. How general may be the disappointment over the defeat of Banks is not apparent, but so far as it exists is quite violent and may grow demonstrative. On the other hand, the best men of the party are highly pleased with the result. They are gratified that the first action of the party in its exercise of power is not foolish and indefensible, as its enemies predicted and they themselves feared. Lamar contributed more than any other man to this result. He was pledged to Randall, so the friends of the latter claim, but his influence was given for Kerr, and he is pleased at Kerr's election. Whether his labors here have aided his election to the Senate is a subject that is discussed, and it may be regarded as doubtful. The next important action bearing upon the future of the party is the composition of the committees.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

REPRESENTATION TO WHICH THE REPUBLICANS ARE ENTITLED—SPECULATING ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHAIRMANSHIPS—MR. KERR'S EMBARRASSMENTS BEGINNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The representation of Republicans on committees in the House has attracted some discussion in the last day or two. The full committees of the House number eleven. The question is whether they shall be composed of seven Democrats and four Republicans, or of eight Democrats and three Republicans. Of course the majority in the House will claim as many places on the committees as fairness and the custom in such appointments will allow. The "rule of three" is applied to the problem, which is stated to be: The whole number of members of the House (291) is to the number of Republicans (109) as the number of the committees (eleven) is to the number of Republicans which will be appointed to each committee. The result gives four and a small fraction. The party in the majority has always taken advantage of any fractions arising from the proposition, but in no case has the representation of the minority been reduced below the whole number in the result of the calculation. The Republicans are entitled to four places on each committee of eleven, three on each committee of nine, and two on each committee of seven. In the committees of eleven the division of seven and four is as nearly equitable as the representation of the two parties could be made in any Congress.

There has been a great deal of speculation as to the composition of the committees, and the disposition of the leading chairmanships. It is intimated that the new Speaker will have some trouble in arranging this delicate part of his duties, as he has more friends to reward than he has places to give. The best information that can be gained points to Fernando Wood as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Randall for Appropriations, and Mr. Cox for Foreign Relations, although there is a rumor having some strength that this committee will be offered to Gen. Banks in the hope of capturing him to the Democracy and using him in the chair to aid Mr. Kerr. The General said this evening, however, that his inclinations were toward independence of action, and he indicated that he would not act strictly with either party. Gov. Swann, of Maryland, is also a prominent name in connection with this committee. It is said that Holman, of Indiana, wants the Judiciary Committee, and that Mr. Kerr would like to give it to him, as it is no secret that their relations have not been cordial for some time, and it is now Kerr's desire to improve them. But Mr. William R. Morrison and Mr. Robinson, of Illinois, both of whom are very near to Mr. Kerr, are to be provided for, and it is stated that Mr. Morrison wants the Judiciary Committee and may probably get it. If so, Mr. Holman will be given the Committee on Commerce. Frank Hereford, of West Virginia, is spoken of for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Public Lands, and again of Commerce, in certain contingencies. Erastus Wells is set down for the Committee on Railways and Lands, and Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, for Banking and Currency. Milton Sayler, of Ohio, is spoken of for the Committee on Private Land Claims, and Mr. Clymer for Post Offices and Post Roads. Mr. Robinson, of Illinois, is to get one of the important committees, but which one has not been ascertained. The minor committees are not much canvassed. Mr. Kerr was "Not at home" to-day to a large number of disappointed callers.

There was a good deal of caucusing among the Democratic Senators to-day, and it is thought that their advice will be largely taken in the composition of the committees. It was said by an enthusiastic Congressman to-day that Kerr would take nearly all of next week to prepare the committees, and that he would, in disposing of the Republicans, have due regard for the best interests of the country and put the best men in the best positions consistent with his duty to his party. When the committees will be announced is quite uncertain. It has been supposed the delay would not be beyond Thursday, but it is now stated that the arrangement may require ten days or two weeks. It is also reported quite positively late this evening that Mr. Wood will not be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

SENATOR MORTON TO REINTRODUCE HIS BILL OF LAST YEAR TO ABOLISH THE TWENTY-SECOND JOINT RULE—OBJECTIONS TO THE PRESENT MODE OF COUNTING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Morton will again introduce his bill to provide for counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President, and to abolish the twenty-second joint rule of Congress, under which the votes are now counted. Under the operation of this rule, when the two houses come together to count the electoral votes, and a Senator or Representative objects to receiving the electoral votes of a State or any of them, the houses separate and vote without debate upon the objection. If the objection is sustained by the vote of a majority of either house, then such electoral votes are thrown out. Under this rule four of the electoral votes of Georgia were thrown out at the last count, in February, 1873, the objection to them being overruled by the Senate and sustained by the House. All the votes from Arkansas were thrown out, the objection being overruled by the House and sustained by the Senate. The votes of Louisiana were thrown out, both Houses maintaining the objection. The objection may be trivial or technical; in the case of Arkansas it was to the form of the seal upon the certificate. By this rule the election may be thrown into the House of Representatives by the action of the House in rejecting electoral votes, the Constitution providing that if no person receives a majority of all the electors appointed, the election must go to the House, where the vote is taken by States, each State having one vote. This bill provides that no electoral vote shall be rejected, except by the concurrent vote of the two Houses and for a short debate upon the validity of the objection. It passed the Senate at the last session, but was not reached in the House. The present House is Democratic and may take the election of the next President to itself by throwing out, upon the most trifling or technical objections, the electoral votes of Republican States.

THE RUMORED CABINET TROUBLE.

A FALSE REPORT PERSISTENTLY REITERATED—THE CABINET ACTION UPON GEN. BABCOCK'S CASE HARMONIOUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The rumors of a difficulty in the Cabinet have been persistently revived during the last two days to such an extent that many people who usually take no stock in them are now inquiring whether they are true or false. There is no foundation for the reports. In the Cabinet meeting Friday it is understood there was a discussion regarding the appointment of a court of inquiry to try the charges against Gen. Babcock. There was no heated discussion and no serious difference of opinion. The decision was unanimous, and it was agreed by all that the proceedings of the courts at St. Louis should not be interfered with by the military inquiry. The only method of interference from here would be through instructions from the Attorney General to the law officers at St. Louis to withhold the testimony which has been made public from the Grand Jury. This would be such a direct obstruction that it could not fail to injure the case of Gen. Babcock before the public, and he could not himself desire it. All the reports of Cabinet resignations and differences are made for the purpose of creating dissensions. They have not yet succeeded, nor is there any prospect that they will succeed.

COMING INVESTIGATIONS.

THE WINTER'S WORK OF THE HOUSE ALREADY PLANNED—OLD "INVESTIGATIONS" TO BE PURSUED AND NEW ONES TAKEN UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Democratic House will engage in the work of investigations as soon as committees are formed, and perhaps some investigations will be ordered in advance of the committee announcements. Many resolutions have been prepared for early presentation. One of the first investigations to be ordered is of the administration of the Department of Justice under Attorney General Williams. One of the charges is that bogus "Southern outrages" were manufactured in Washington by officers or agents of that department, partly for political effect and partly to forward private schemes of the detectives. The Pacific Mail investigation comes over as a legacy from the last Congress, and must be continued. The Whisky Ring will be investigated, so it is promised, in order to bring to the public attention such things as might cause scandal, if no good end were to be attained. The District safe burglary has been a long-threatened subject of new investigation, the chief object sought by the projectors being the vindication of Columbus Alexander. Navy Department contracts and Indian frauds are also on the list, with many others, as the auction bills say, "too numerous to mention." The policy of the Republican leaders will be not to obstruct investigations in any way, but simply to demand that they be fairly conducted. A good many persons have planned schemes of private revenge through investigations, which it is supposed the House will be ready to make, and it remains to be seen whether the Democracy will be wise enough to avoid inquiries which have no other purpose.

THE CONTROL OF THE SENATE.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS HOPE TO WIPE OUT THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—CHARGES OF CORRUPT ELECTIONS TO BE BROUGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—There is reason to believe that charges will be presented to the Senate at an early day touching the manner in which Bruce, of Mississippi; Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Spencer, of Alabama, secured their election to the Senate, bribery and corruption being alleged in each case. In the case of Dorsey it is said evidence will be presented which must send his case to the Privileges and Elections Committee. The evidence against Bruce sets forth that he paid $14,000 to secure his election. The case against Spencer will come up through a formal arraignment by the Alabama Legislature.

The case of Pinchback comes up to-morrow as unfinished business. There is no reason to believe that the attitude of the Senate at the last session has been changed in Pinchback's case. The Senate now stands forty-one Republicans, thirty-two opposition, and one vacancy. The expulsion of the three Senators named and rejection of Pinchback would make the Senate stand: Republicans, thirty-eight; opposition, thirty-two. Democrats would be returned from the four States named, which would give the Republicans a majority of two, counting Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Hamilton, of Texas, neither of whom is regarded as strong in the Republican faith. In such an event the defection of either Alcorn or Hamilton would make the Senate a tie. This is the cheerful counting of chickens by the Democrats.

THE PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.

POLITICAL MEASURES NOT EXPECTED FROM EITHER PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—All that can be said of prospective legislation may be told in a few words. Notwithstanding the vast amount of current speculation concerning it, neither the House nor the Senate will attempt seriously any political legislation, though some bills designed as tests for partisan discussion will be introduced and considered. The appropriation bills will afford opportunity for most of the political debates of the session. It is not generally believed that the Democrats will resort to extreme action in the treatment of these bills. The money needful to pay the expenses of the Government will be unhesitatingly appropriated, but such items as it is supposed may serve the party in the Administration will be rigorously cut down or rejected. Wherever reductions would actually hinder necessary operations of the Government the Democrats cannot afford to take the responsibility that would fall upon them. If the Republicans will agree to all proper suggestions of economy and the Democrats persist in no others, there need be few disagreements between the two houses, and the appropriation bills may be speedily passed. It is safe to predict that the session will not be unusually long, and that the legislation will not be important. Further than this speculation is useless till the disposition of the House has been displayed by a few days or weeks of active work.

DARK OUTLOOK FOR TEXAS PACIFIC.

THE FIRST DEFEAT IN THE CHOICE OF THE SPEAKER—DISAFFECTION OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The prospects of the Texas Pacific subsidy are just now a little darkened. The nomination of Mr. Kerr was in the nature of an admonition to Tom Scott, but there are still graver obstacles in the way. The leading Southerners desire in the first place a really Southern line that shall have no direct connection with New-York and other Northern sea-board cities till after it crosses the Mississippi. They wish also that any margin of profits on construction, growing out of the subsidy, should fall into the hands of Southern men. Scott's proposition to form connections through the Indian Territory with St. Louis will be opposed, and there is a scheme to oust him entirely from the direction of the company. A quarrel of this kind would be defeat to the subsidy. It was said some time ago that he [Scott] designed to withdraw personally from the management of the affair before Congress, and have it pushed by Southern men as a Southern measure. Careful combinations will be required to harmonize the interests which are unfavorable to the enterprise. The agents of the road are here, however, and Lyman Elmore, who figured in the Pacific Mail lobby, is pointed out as a friend of the Texas Pacific. This is a suggestive fact. Elmore is a skillful persuader of votes by only one method, and in that he is said to be highly "skilled."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE DOCUMENT NOT TO BE SENT TO CONGRESS UNTIL TUESDAY—ARRANGEMENTS FOR ITS TRANSMISSION TO THE NEWSPAPERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President's Message will not be sent to Congress till Tuesday. The writing of it was not quite completed at the meeting of the Cabinet on Friday, and a special meeting will probably be called to-morrow morning to hear the reading of the portions then unfinished. The departmental reports have been sent to all the most prominent cities to officers of the Government, to be delivered to the newspapers after the Message is sent to Congress. The Senate will meet and adjourn after the usual formal action incident to the meeting has been taken. The organization of the House will occupy an hour or two, and that body will also adjourn early. The Message may be sent to Congress almost immediately after the meeting at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and will be put upon the telegraph wires at the same time the messenger leaves the White House to deliver it to Congress.

MINOR OFFICES OF THE HOUSE.

A THOUSAND APPLICANTS FOR TWO OR THREE HUNDRED PLACES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—For the two or three hundred subordinate places in the House there are at least a thousand applicants, not a few of whom are already at work to secure the respective positions, including clerks, assistant doorkeepers, messengers, document folders, pages, and bath-room attendants. A dozen or more applicants want the privilege of keeping the restaurant, which has for some years been in the possession of George T. Downing (colored.) Some of the defeated candidates complain that certain members who promised them support were guilty of a breach of faith, having deserted them on the ballot. At least a dozen of the defeated candidates came hither with high expectations, but now wonder that they had so little strength. J. L. Townsend, who has charge of an Episcopal church in Washington, and who received the majority of the votes of the caucus for Chaplain of the House, was nominated by Hon. W. H. Barnum, who stated that Mr. Townsend had been driven out of Connecticut by the Republicans of that State for his political views.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

A VARIETY OF NOTABLE GOSSIP.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AND THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT—AN ARISTOCRATIC SHOOTING ACCIDENT—SMALL EXCITEMENT OVER ETON AFFAIRS—THE EVIDENCE ABOUT LORD ST. LEONARDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875.

Public opinion here is still uneasy under a vague sense of impending danger. It is evident that, either from something which was known in India and not known here, or from an alarmist interpretation of the news as to the policy of the chief European powers with regard to Turkey, an impression was created in the minds of the Indian authorities that a very critical state of affairs had arisen. The newspaper correspondent at Bombay who telegraphed that the Prince of Wales was instantly to return to England "under the protection of the British fleet" was somewhat fanciful in his report; but there can be no doubt that the Prince and his suite had a bad scare, and that the further curtailment of the journey was seriously considered. The special reporters are, of course, very emphatic and unanimous in describing the complete success of the Prince's visit, and the intense enthusiasm of the natives; but what those gentlemen write must be accepted with some reserve, inasmuch as the position which they occupy almost binds them to make the best of the expedition, and they have also very little means of knowing the real feelings of those secretive and mysterious creatures the native population. Anglo-Indians lead such a wretchedly dull life in India that any break in the dreary monotony of their existence is of course gladly welcomed, and they would no doubt be happy to have a round of festivities at any time. On the other hand, the curiosity of the natives does seem to have been fairly aroused and gratified, but it would hardly be safe to assume anything very confidently as to their increased affection for British rule. The cholera has apparently been steadily dogging the Prince's steps ever since it occurred to the Archbishop of Canterbury to order prayers for him, and on this ground alone it is pretty certain that he will be home much sooner than was expected.

One strange rumor is that the Queen holds that, in the event of any European complications involving war, she will be debarred from personally identifying herself with a hostile policy against reigning families who are closely bound to her by family ties, and has therefore made up her mind to abdicate and throw the responsibility on her son. I need hardly, perhaps, add that nothing can be more improbable than that this should be true. It is believed that at the time of the Schleswig-Holstein war the Queen did exert her influence, as far as it went, to prevent the English Government from taking any part against Prussia, and it is possible that she would have been equally reluctant to sanction hostilities against either Russia or Germany. But she must know that if her Ministers insisted on it, the responsibility would rest on them and not on her, and that it would make no difference whether she or her son actually wore the crown. Besides, the chances are that the Government will be quite as strongly on the side of peace as herself. It was necessary, of course, for Mr. Disraeli to intimate that England reserved for herself perfect freedom of action, and that there were circumstances in which she might feel bound to resort to active measures; but the probability is that these circumstances will not arise. If left to themselves, Germany, Austria, and Russia will find it sufficiently difficult to adjust their respective interests, and a policy of vigilant observation and preparation will be the most prudent course for the English Government. The *Economist*, a moderate and cautious journal, to-day declares in significant language that it would be criminal as well as childish for this country to meddle as a State with the solution of a question as to the determination of which she has no moral advantages and still less any available means.

The King of Denmark, who has been over here staying with his daughter for a week or two, leaves to-day. It is characteristic of the way in which distinguished persons are treated at the English court that the Queen, who comes to town next week, has steadfastly remained in the far-away Highlands while her eldest son's father-in-law has been here. It will be remembered that she also stopped away while the Empress of Russia was in the country.

It is stated that Mr. Dodson, who was for some years Chairman of committees in the House of Commons, and afterward Financial Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Gladstone's reconstructed administration, is going out to Constantinople to give the Turkish Government some guidance as to finance, while Mr. Ayrton, who was also for a time Secretary to the Treasury, will do the same for Egypt.

The floods set in during the week in a worse way than before, and a vast amount of injury has been done. They appear to have been due not merely to the heavy rains, but also to the action of ocean currents and high winds in driving an unusual volume of water up the rivers.

A melancholy shooting accident which has just occurred brings out very clearly the perils of the modern *battue* system. An aristocratic party were shooting over Lord Hardwicke's preserves, at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, when one of the number, Lord Henry Lennox, a member of the Government and brother of the Duke of Richmond, firing somewhat wildly, shot a companion, Capt. Oliver Montagu, son of Lord Sandwich, in the eye, and also lodged several shots in the neck of Capt. Montagu's keeper, as well, it seems, as the bird which he was aiming at, but which his shots took rather a straggling way to reach. It was at first believed that Capt. Montagu had entirely lost his sight, but happily—for he is one of the most popular men in London—this is not the case. The shot passed through the right eye-ball, and is supposed to be lodged somewhere behind the nose, and it is hoped that all may yet be well. Capt. Montagu can, in fact, see already, and suffers no pain. He has been constantly attended by the unfortunate friend who caused the disaster, and who has been greatly shaken by remorse, and declares to his constituents that a "cloud has passed over his life." The fact is that in these days of fine triggers, breech-loaders, and crowded *battues*, it is a wonder that there are not more frequent accidents. There is a sort of delusion that a man in a particular class of society must know how to shoot by some mysterious, inborn instinct; and though a host is naturally anxious to make up a company of safe men, he is not always able to exclude an unlucky one or keep him where he can do no harm. In this case Lord Henry, who is not distinguished as a shot, seems to have fired along the whole line. Some of the strictness of old Coke, of Leicester, (the first Earl,) would seem to be wanted in the present day. There are many stories of his severe discipline in keeping shooters in line and halting them by military command for loading, and he has been known to stop all shooting for the day if there was a single false shot. At present sportsmen are apt to get into very loose formation, and then the birds are distractingly abundant, even bouncing in their faces. There perhaps never was such bad shooting as just now. It has been justly observed by a sporting authority in regard to this case, that no true sportsman would fire at a bird at less than thirty yards, inasmuch as it would be simply to blow the bird to pieces.

Perhaps the great question of the day—at least in certain circles—is rather the Eton question than the Eastern one. There seem to be people who fancy that the British Constitution is a small thing compared with Eton, and who get into the most frantic state of mind whenever anything goes wrong there. The head master, for instance, has just taken upon himself to dismiss an assistant master—Mr. Oscar Browning—with whom he was displeased, and there are leading articles in all the papers, just as if there had been a change of Ministry or the substitution of a Republic for the Monarchy. The governing body supports the head master and refuses to interfere with the exercise of his necessary authority, while Mr. Browning's friends are calling out that gross injustice and spoliation have been done. The truth of the case seems to be that Dr. Hornby, the head master, and Mr. Browning—who is no relative of the poet—have for some years been on bad terms. The boys at Eton live in the tutors' houses, and there are certain "crack" houses into which parents are anxious to get their sons. Mr. Browning seems to have applied himself very earnestly to cultivate popularity in this way, giving lots of musical parties, lecturing to ladies, and treating his pupils to amusing researches in literature and art, instead of keeping them to a close scholastic grind. In fact, he appears to have taken up a position as if he were a sort of independent state inside the school, and entitled to do very much as he liked, and to manage matters in his own way so as to exalt his own importance and increase his profits. He had had repeated differences with his superiors as to the terms which he charged to parents, and the number of boys whom he took into his house; and a "raw" had been set up between him and the head master, which only required an accidental inflammation to bring it to a head. This happened one day, and very warm language (not particularly classical) was used on both sides, with the result that next day the Doctor sent Mr. Browning his dismissal. After all, it is but a mild tempest in a very small teapot, but it makes a great noise.

The evidence which has come out in the law case about Lord St. Leonards will read like a farce. It seems that his lordship—the "old Sugden" of Thomas Moore—was extremely proud of his cleverness in understanding the law of property and drawing wills. He was perpetually bragging about his will as a model of artistic perfection in that way, even to the women servants in his house, and scarcely ever talked of anything else. His daughter Charlotte said he used to read all his legal works to her in manuscript, observing that if she could understand, that would show that the general public could. When he made his will he said, "There, I have done the last earthly thing I wish," and he talked about it to everybody. To the footman who signed it as one of the witnesses he said, "Charles, according to law, no person can touch this property without your signature to the will," and he was always firing off little lectures on the law of real property, on the slightest provocation. Indeed, he had a favorite song about an old woman who hid her will in a secret drawer, but the house-maid who heard him singing it could not recollect the end of the story. The end of the story, however, in Lord St. Leonards' own case was that after his death the codicils were found, but no will. It is said that he used to keep the precious document in the pocket of his dressing-gown, in which he desired to be buried, and that by accident the will was interred with him. Another theory is that the will was stolen by some one in the interest of his grandson, the heir to the peerage, with whom he was offended at one time on account of a marriage engagement which did not come off, and in order to punish whom he altered his will, reducing the lands going to the peerage. A third theory is that the old Lord, either from weakness of mind or because he had forgiven the young heir, but was afraid to excite the anger of his second son and daughter by making a new will in his grandson's favor, himself destroyed that which he made, and left the law to take its course. The case is still going on.

J. H. F.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

TWO PRIESTS AND A WOMAN LOST IN THE BURNING OF A CANADIAN HOTEL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—On Saturday Rev. Father Murphy, editor of the *True Witness*, lecturer on "Papal Infallibility," &c., and Rev. Father Lynch, a young priest lately from Ireland, drove out to Back River, seven miles from Montreal, and stopped at La Jeunesse's Hotel. At night, after retiring, a fire broke out in the hotel, and Fathers Murphy and Lynch and Mme. Champagne, a lady sleeping on the third flat, were burned to death before assistance could be rendered. La Jeunesse's hotel was a large wooden building and burned very rapidly. The flames spread to Marcott's Hotel opposite, and both structures were burned to the ground. Five thousand people visited the scene to-day.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

TOPEKA, Dec. 5.—In the United States Court yesterday a bill on the part of certain stockholders of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, asking for an injunction to restrain collecting along the line of said road, and from levying upon, seizing, and selling personal property to pay taxes assessed against property of the company, and also to enjoin certain counties from prosecuting certain suits in the State courts of Missouri for the collection of taxes, was argued before Judge Dillon by James Cun, attorney for the stockholders, and by Attorney General Hockaday, of Missouri, for the State and counties. The case involves over $500,000. The Judge took the matter under advisement till January next, and requested the State Auditor and Attorney General to instruct collectors not to levy or make any seizures of property until he has time to consider the case and deliver his opinion, which they agreed to do.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Notice of a cut-down of wages has been served upon the mill operatives at Suncook, N. H.

James J. Fenton, a scenic painter, aged thirty years, fell from the roof of a house in Baltimore yesterday, and was killed.

The extensive tannery of Wallace Bros. & Co. at Saco, Me., was burned Sunday night. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $14,500. Fifty men are thrown out of employment.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of the four-story brown-stone dwelling No. 337 Lexington avenue, owned and occupied by J. Nelson Tappan, the City Chamberlain, causing $1,000 damage to building and furniture.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on board the tow-boat J. N. Parker, lying at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, North River, owned by J. J. Austin, of Albany, and before the flames could be extinguished the cabin, galley, and pilot-house were destroyed, causing $2,000 damage. The cause of the fire and the insurance on the boat could not be ascertained.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

PROPOSED CRUISE OF A JAPANESE FRIGATE IN AMERICAN WATERS—THE COREAN QUESTION—CHINESE TOORKISTAN—THE MARGARAY OUTRAGE—INSULTS TO AMERICAN LADIES IN CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The steamer Gaelic has arrived from Hong Kong, via Yokohama. She brings the following news:

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 11.—A Japanese frigate, commanded by Capt. Ito, has just started on a cruise in American waters. She touches first at San Francisco.

No immediate action will be taken by Japan against Corea. The Government resists the pressure in favor of a sudden assault, but holds itself bound to exact redress in due season, and by a regular and measured process. War, therefore, is not imminent, but possible in the future. Two important members of the Government—Shimadzu Saburo and Itagaki Jaiske—have resigned their offices. It is currently reported that these resignations are the result of disputes on the Corean question, but this is untrue. They were dissatisfied, on differing grounds, with the internal policy adopted by the Administration.

Preparations are progressing for the opening of the new port, Isuruga, on the north-west coast of Japan, in the Bonin Islands, to be colonized by Japanese.

All the Japanese inhabitants of the island of Saghalien have petitioned for conveyance back to Japan.

The Italian and French buyers of silkworm eggs have returned to Europe, having this year made small purchases, although the prices have been very low.

Arinori Mori, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been placed at the head of a special embassy to China, and sails this month. During his absence Samesima, Envoy to France, now at home on leave, will act as Vice Minister.

The British Minister in Yeddo is making strenuous efforts to prevent the selection of Americans for positions of trust under the Japanese Government.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Nov. 3.—The Chinese Government views the growing relations between Turkey and Kashgar with some alarm. The Kashgar soldiers are becoming rapidly proficient under Turkish training. A new and conciliatory policy toward the Mohammedans is said to be contemplated by the Peking authorities.

Ridel, the French Bishop of Corea, and the Abbe Blanc left Newchwang, intending to penetrate Corea, disguised as mendicants.

There is continued trouble between foreigners and Chinese. American missionaries and ladies are assailed by mobs in Nanking, and an English lady was attacked at Jaku. The telegraph builders have again been driven from their work near Fuchan, and the Amoy officials protest their inability to control the populace.

The attempt of China to control the Formosa aborigines is now merely nominal. All but 200 Chinese soldiers, of the lowest class, have been withdrawn, and the forts built by the Chinese are suffered to fall into decay.

Although it is admitted on all sides that Mr. Wade has secured promises to accede to all his demands growing out of the Margaray affair, a general dissatisfaction is manifested by the British community in China on account of the slowness of his movements, and an increasing suspicion prevails that the Government will find means to evade its pledges, and eventually outwit the English Minister. Opinions are freely expressed that Margaray's murder will never be properly atoned for.

An Imperial decree, conceding free intercourse on stated occasions between foreign Ministers and heads of departments of Peking, has just been published in the *Official Gazette*, and received with great surprise and signs of irritation by a class of illiterate and inferior mandarins.

STRUCK BY A WATER-SPOUT.

HURRICANE ON THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA — A HOUSE DESTROYED AND SOME OF ITS INMATES KILLED.

A letter received by a gentleman of this City from a clergyman residing on Harkers Island, N. C., gives an account of a terrible hurricane which occurred there on Nov. 10. He says that during a heavy gale which prevailed on the day in question a large water-spout, which formed out at sea, struck the island at 1:30 P. M. A pilot-boat and a canoe which were in its track were picked up and dashed to pieces on the shore, and a fishing camp on the beach was totally destroyed. A house in which a family of twelve persons were gathered was utterly demolished. The roof, bedsteads, furniture, trunks, books, bedding, clothing, floors, and the very sills of the house were all ground as in a mill and the fragments scattered for a mile across the island. At the moment the whirlwind struck the house its inmates were utterly unconscious of the impending danger, and were pursuing their usual avocations. Two of the children were killed. The body of one of them, a little girl, was found at a distance of 150 yards from the site of the house, and that of the other, a boy, about one hundred yards from the first. Two other children were badly wounded. A little girl of twelve years, who was sitting on a trunk in the upper story, sewing on a dress, escaped with slight injuries, but the garment was torn into shreds and the trunk was carried 100 yards by the whirlwind and broken into fragments. In the wake of the storm large pine trees were found lying in opposite directions, and oak trees were uprooted and carried far away. The family referred to were left entirely destitute of everything, and they have no means of replacing what they have lost. Contributions for their assistance may be sent to Rev. C. C. Darling, No. 111 East Twenty-fourth street, or to Mrs. Walter Edwards, No. 110 East Twenty-ninth street.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—The brig E. A. Barnard, (Br.,) Capt. Willsby, which sailed from this port yesterday for Trinidad, returned to-day for repairs, having been in collision with an unknown schooner in the bay, carrying away her bowsprit. Apprehension is felt by shippers in this city for the safety of the ship Itasca, Capt. E. A. Cotton, which sailed from this port on the 25th of April last for San Francisco, with a cargo consisting of 1,800 cases of canned goods and 2,000 tons of coal. She was spoken on the 31st of May, thirty miles south of the equator, since which time nothing has been heard from her. The vessel is insured in Bath, Me.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—The *Enquirer's* Circleville (Ohio,) special says a desperate attempt to break out of the jail there was made by three convicts this morning. When keeper Hartmeyer entered to replenish the fire he was seized by Sam Mason, colored, while Francis Dunton, another prisoner, struck at him ineffectually with a knife. Nicholas Johnson, the third prisoner, assaulted the keeper with a red-hot poker, which Hartmeyer seized, burning him terribly. Johnson struck Hartmeyer across the shoulder with the poker, felling him to the floor, when the three ran out, but Hartmeyer's wife raised an alarm and Johnson and Mason were recaptured. Dunton is still at liberty.

MR. O'CONOR'S CONDITION.

Mr. O'Conor is growing weaker, his voice is not as clear as usual, and his pulse is very feeble. His stomach retained the slight nourishment taken to-day, but he is evidently deriving no benefit from it. Dr. Keyes was accompanied in his visit to-day by Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, the associate counsel of Mr. O'Conor in the Ring suits, who desired to confer with him in relation to Tweed's escape. Dr. Keyes found his patient so low, however, as to make it unwise to allow him to hold an interview upon any subject, and Mr. Peckham was not admitted to his bedside. Mr. O'Conor's private correspondence during the past ten days remains unopened, and he has not been allowed to peruse a newspaper during the same period. The weather is cold and rainy to-night, and his friends fear that the change may hasten the approach of death.

TWEED'S ESCAPE.

NOTHING HEARD OF THE FUGITIVE.

WARDEN DUNHAM'S CONTRADICTORY STORIES—THE SHERIFF'S LIABILITY—INTERVIEWS WITH MR. PECKHAM, MR. VANDERPOEL, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, AND SHERIFF CONNER—THE LAW OF ESCAPES.

Nothing has been heard of William M. Tweed since his escape on Saturday afternoon, but much is coming out relative to the escape which those who are responsible for it will have some difficulty in explaining. Warden Dunham has given several versions of the affair which conflict with each other. His story, as told to Inspector Dilks at Police Head-quarters, on Saturday night, was to the effect that he, accompanied by Keeper Hagan, went out with Tweed in a carriage on Saturday, starting from the Ludlow Street Jail about 1 o'clock; that the party drove out on the Boulevard, and returned in the evening to Tweed's house in Madison avenue. In the house, Dunham and Hagan, with their charge, sat for some little time in the front parlor, Tweed's son and son-in-law being with them. Tweed then said he should like to go up stairs to see his wife for a few minutes, and, permission being given, he left the room and went up stairs. Not returning as soon as he was expected, Dunham asked Mr. Tweed, Jr., to go up and call his father down. Richard Tweed returned in a few minutes, and said: "Father's gone." Thereupon Dunham, very much alarmed, hastily searched the house and looked out into the street, but did not see Tweed anywhere. Then he and Hagan rushed off to the Fifty-ninth street station-house, four blocks away, and caused a general alarm to be sent out. This was the Warden's statement to the Police. To various reporters who questioned him about the affair he said to one that he went out about 10 in the morning; to another that it was about 1 o'clock; to one that the party stopped on their return from the Boulevard in Central Park; to another that no stop was made till Tweed's house was reached. He was also contradictory in his statements of the time of their arrival here, and of what was done after the discovery of Tweed's escape. He stated to some that the party reached the house between 4 and 5, and to others that it was past 6, and that they were only in the house about thirty minutes in all. The telegram sent out on alarm from the police station is dated Saturday, 7:14 P. M. Then as to what was done in the way of searching for Tweed, Warden Dunham said he looked out into the street and saw the carriage in which the party had come still standing there; at another time he says it was not there when he looked out. A private watchman on duty near the house says the carriage was there for nearly two hours. The Warden also states that less than fifteen minutes elapsed between the moment when Tweed's escape was discovered and that in which the general alarm was sent out from the Police station. This statement Police Commissioner Matsell, in the course of a conversation had with him Saturday night, said he put no faith in whatever. Sheriff Conner was in consultation with his lawyer, Mr. Vanderpoel. The Sheriff said he had done all in his power to recapture Tweed, but did not think it would ever be done. The liability of the Sheriff in the matter will be found very clearly set forth in the interview had with Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham and with District Attorney Phelps. The law relating to escapes and the responsibility of the Sheriff will be found below. It would appear from all the statements made so far that the actual method of Tweed's escape is still a mystery, some persons declaring that he never went to his house at all. This place was searched by the Police yesterday, as also the house adjoining, to see if it were possible for the fugitive to have escaped through the scuttle in the roof. The theory of the detectives is that Tweed went out through the basement door, and that he is now safely beyond reach at sea. No clue has yet been discovered by the Police, though the whole detective force has been actively at work. The watchman McGoldrick's statement is given to the effect that he saw Tweed's carriage come up at 5:30, and that it was still there an hour after. The next thing is to discover who drove the carriage, and have the exact time of arrival and departure from the driver, who could tell better than any one else what he did.

THE SEARCH FOR THE FUGITIVE.

PRESIDENT MATSELL AND SUPERINTENDENT WALLING IN CLOSE CONSULTATION—DETECTIVES AND DEPUTY SHERIFFS SCOURING THE CITY—NO CLUE YET.

Yesterday was an unusually busy day at Police Head-quarters. Superintendent Walling was at his office at an early hour in the morning, and was soon after joined by President Matsell. A long consultation ensued between these two heads of the Police Department in relation to Tweed's escape, at the conclusion of which a number of the Central Office detectives who had been waiting were ushered into the private office of the Superintendent, and, after receiving minute instructions as to the course to pursue, they started off in different directions, apparently searching for some clue that might lead to the discovery of the route taken by the fugitive. From that time forth until nearly 6 o'clock in the evening the Superintendent and Mr. Matsell remained at their posts waiting with most exemplary patience for news of Tweed, but unfortunately no information of value was received. During the day a large number of visitors called at head-quarters to learn the latest developments in the matter. Among those who called were Sheriff Conner, Warden Dunham, and Deputy Sheriffs McGonigle and Woods, Major Quincy, and a number of other Deputy Sheriffs, several of whom remained in the building for hours, eagerly expecting to hear some news in relation to the whereabouts of the much-sought-for Tweed. These attachés of the Sheriff's office stated that they had scoured the City in every conceivable direction, and made a most exhaustive search for any indication that the fugitive had left the City or was still concealed here, but they were compelled to acknowledge that they had not met with the slightest success. When Superintendent Walling left for his home at 6 o'clock last evening he stated that he had not obtained any clue that promised to be of the slightest value. All the efforts of the Police had failed to find any person who had seen Tweed leave his house or had noticed a carriage in the vicinity except the one in which he had been driven to his door by Dunham, and the great fugitive seems to have as completely and effectually disappeared as though the earth had opened and swallowed him up.

Very few additional particulars concerning Tweed's escape, or the efforts being made to effect his capture, could be learned yesterday at Ludlow Street Jail. The only new fact in connection with the affair known to the clerks and keepers was that Sheriff Conner had called in the morning, accompanied by Under Sheriff Cumings, and had held a protracted consultation with Warden Dunham. The Warden left the jail at the conclusion of the interview with the Sheriff and did not return during the day. He left no word with the clerk in the office as to where he was going or when he would return. It was after 1 o'clock before the Sheriff left the jail with Mr. Cumings, both being driven up town in a close carriage which had been waiting for them. Keeper Hagan was on duty within the prison the entire day. Although his usual post is in the office to unlock the door and admit visitors, he made his appearance only twice in that section of the building, remaining less than five minutes each time. He spent the greater part of the day in an interior room. Deputy Warden Watson, who was in charge in the afternoon and evening, received no messages from Mr. Dunham, his superior officer, and did not seem to have the remotest idea as to the whereabouts of the latter gentleman. Among the inmates of the jail the escape of their late fellow-prisoner was the ruling topic of conversation, and many plausible and extravagant theories of the manner in which he eluded his keepers were advanced. Tweed while a prisoner in the jail had no intercourse whatever with the ordinary prisoners, his well-furnished apartment being quite isolated from their comfortless cells. As was stated in yesterday's TIMES, Tweed's room adjoined the apartment occupied by his friend, Charles L. Lawrence, the indicted smuggler, and communicated with it by a door which was opened and closed at the pleasure of the occupants. They were thus allowed the opportunity of enjoying each other's companionship and jointly entertaining their mutual friends, who, it appears, were numerous.

Up to midnight Warden Dunham had not arrived at the jail, nor had any message been received by Deputy Warden Watson. Rumors of the Warden's arrest, which were circulated during the day, are reported by the officials to be unfounded.

No. 645 Madison avenue, the house adjoining the one occupied by Mrs. Tweed, was thoroughly searched by the Police yesterday, but nothing was found to indicate that the fugitive had passed through it. It is believed by the detectives that Tweed passed through the basement of his own house and made his exit by the front basement door, and was driven down to the foot of Sixtieth street, East River, where he embarked on a steam yacht in waiting and put to sea.

DUNHAM'S CONTRADICTIONS.

HIS VARIOUS VERSIONS OF THE ESCAPE—STORIES WHICH DO NOT HANG TOGETHER.

Mr. William Dunham, Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, an individual who knows more of William M. Tweed's release than any other person, has made several contradictory statements about the affair. It appears from the published reports in yesterday's papers that when interviewed by the reporters in the early part of Saturday night he made a statement that the carriage containing Tweed and his party left the jail at 10 o'clock, or thereabouts, in the forenoon; that they drove out on the Western Boulevard to the King's Bridge road; that they returned by way of the Southern Boulevard, finally reaching Central Park; that they all alighted from the carriage, ascended a knoll on the west side of the avenue, and remained there walking around and chatting for fifteen minutes; that they re-entered the carriage and drove to Madison avenue, near Sixtieth street, where Tweed's house is situated; that they left the carriage at the corner and entered the house at 4 o'clock P. M.; that after Tweed had left them [Dunham and Hagan] in the front room they waited perhaps five minutes or a little longer, and then sent for Tweed; that Tweed's son went up stairs, but shortly afterward announced that his father had not gone up stairs; that he [Dunham] was surprised to hear this, and that he sent Hagan to search the house while he himself went to look for the carriage. Mr. Dunham stated to a TIMES reporter that the carriage was there, and that it was not there to a *Herald* reporter; and that he and Hagan then left the house unguarded and drove to the police station in Fifty-ninth street. This is the substance of Mr. Dunham's statement made before 11 o'clock in the evening. At 12 o'clock Saturday night another reporter of THE TIMES visited the jail and talked with Mr. Dunham. The Warden did not appear to be at all excited at the time. Mr. Hagan was in the room, but was not a party to the conversation. There were two reporters writing at a desk, and in order not to disturb them the conversation was carried on in a low tone. Before this one of the reporters at the desk had asked a question of Mr. Dunham as to the doors of the house: Were they shut? and could he have heard the noise of their opening? To this Dunham answered to the effect that the doors were all closed; and that they were heavy doors. "We would have heard them open. They would have made a noise sufficiently loud for us to hear them opening." Then, looking toward Mr. Hagan, he said, "Don't you think so, Hagan?" Whereupon Hagan replied by saying that he did not think they could have heard the noise, more particularly the basement doors, if they had been opened. The TIMES reporter then addressed Mr. Dunham:

Reporter—What time did you leave the jail, and where did you drive to in the carriage?

Mr. Dunham—Oh, it was after dinner, perhaps 1:30 or 2 o'clock, when we left the jail. We drove out on the boulevard as far as King's Bridge road, and then back again.

Reporter—Where did you stop on the road?

Mr. Dunham—We did not stop anywhere. We drove along until we got back to Mr. Tweed's house.

Reporter—You stopped there, did you not?

Mr. Dunham—Yes; we all got out and went into the house.

Reporter—What time was it when you reached the house?

Mr. Dunham—I think it was as late as 6:30—perhaps 7 o'clock.

Reporter—What were you talking about during the ride?

Mr. Dunham—O, nothing in particular.

Reporter—Can't you tell me of something you talked about?

Mr. Dunham—No; we only talked on trivial subjects, chatted about nothing in particular.

Reporter—Then you don't remember your conversation?

Mr. Dunham—No.

Reporter—What occurred inside the house?

Mr. Dunham—Why, Tweed started to go up stairs to see his wife, and Hagan and me waited for him in the front room.

Reporter—Did you see him go up?

Mr. Dunham—I saw him start to go up, but I didn't watch to see if he went all the way up. We waited in the room five or six minutes, and then I sent for him, but he had escaped.

Reporter—How?

Mr. Dunham—That's what I don't know. I don't think he ever went up those stairs. He must have stopped half-way, then slipped down and out while we were not looking. I noticed when we first went out that he had on rubber overshoes. I thought he put them on because it looked like bad weather coming on, and perhaps he was afraid of getting his feet wet. I suppose that's why we didn't hear his footsteps when he came down the stairs.

Reporter—Perhaps he descended the back stairs.

Mr. Dunham—No; he must have come down the same stairs; there are no back stairs.

Reporter—What! no servants' or back stairs?

Mr. Dunham—None at all.

Reporter—Are you sure of that?

Mr. Dunham—Yes, I am quite sure there are no back stairs. Then I ran out and looked around, and then we alarmed the neighborhood.

Reporter—Told them all about it and asked if any one had seen him?

Mr. Dunham—Yes; but no one had; we looked through the house and then went to the police station.

Reporter—Did you look to see if there was any other carriage than your own in that vicinity?

Mr. Dunham—Yes; but there was none; our carriage was there, but no other; you see it was quite dark; it was after dusk when we got to the house; there was no use of only two of us attempting to search the neighborhood in the dark, and so we went to the station-house for assistance; I don't believe he had been gone more than fourteen or fifteen minutes before the whole Police Department was notified of his escape.

Reporter—Were men sent to the river to watch the boats?

Mr. Dunham—O, there wasn't any steamers leaving that time of night. He never got off that way.

This ended the interview. It will be noticed that the Warden's first material contradiction of himself was in answer to the question as to the time when Tweed left the jail. Mr. Dunham said to his late visitor, "O, it was after dinner, perhaps 1:30 or 2 o'clock when we left the jail." To THE TIMES reporter who first spoke to him he said, "We left the prison, if I remember rightly, a little after 10 o'clock." Here is a flat contradiction as to the time of not less than three hours. But this is not all that is known bearing on the point. It is known that a member of Mr. Dunham's family told a prominent physician of this City yesterday morning that Dunham and Tweed left the jail at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. But Dunham said, according to the first reporter, that it was 10 o'clock, and, according to the second reporter, that it was after dinner when Tweed left the jail. His second material contradiction is in answer to the question: "Where did you stop on the road?" To this he replied: "*We did not stop anywhere. We drove along until we got back to Mr. Tweed's house.*" Earlier in the evening he informed several reporters that he stopped with Tweed in Central Park for as much as fifteen minutes. His next contradiction of himself is in answer to the question as to the time of reaching Tweed's house. To this question he replied: "I think it was as late as 6:30, perhaps 7, o'clock." Subsequently he said: "You see it was quite dark. It was after dark when we got to the house." Before this he had informed the reporters who first saw him that it was 4 or 4:30 o'clock when Tweed entered the house. Mr. Dunham informed his last reportorial visitor that he saw Tweed going up the stairs, but he was not sure that his prisoner went all the way up. He paid no further attention to the matter, went into the front room, remained there *for a few minutes*, and then sent for Tweed. He was then *surprised* to learn Tweed had escaped. In answer to a question of how Tweed escaped, Mr. Dunham said: "That's what I don't know. I don't think he ever went up those stairs; he must have stopped half-way, *then slipped down and out while we were not looking*." The *Herald* reports Mr. Dunham as saying he did not see his carriage; that he was too excited to look for it. To THE TIMES reporter he said he looked to see if there was any other carriage than his own in the neighborhood. "Our carriage was there, but no other," were his words.

AT THE TWEED RESIDENCE.

THE PLACE VISITED BY A CURIOUS CROWD YESTERDAY—VARIOUS THEORIES OF THE ESCAPE DISCUSSED—THE WATCHMAN'S STORY.

Tweed's family continue to observe the "policy of silence" so noticeable with regard to them on Saturday evening. To all who called at the house on Madison avenue yesterday they refused to speak in reference to the escape. The house itself proved a great attraction to many, and the exterior was eagerly scanned by curious eyes during the day. The Police shadowed the vicinity and made careful inquiry, but apparently to little purpose. The numerous rumors in regard to Tweed's whereabouts and the method of his escape which were bandied about the City were re-echoed in the neighborhood of Tweed's residence, and the many suspicious incidents recorded in the newspapers were diligently discussed. The general opinion seemed to be that Tweed had not visited the house on Madison avenue during Saturday, and very many had no hesitancy in saying that the story told by the Sheriff's officers was a fiction. The house occupied by Tweed's family is one of a row of four, all built in the same manner and of the same height. One ingenious theory of the escape had it that Tweed, after leaving the Sheriff's officers, had got out through the scuttle of his own residence on to the roof of the adjoining building, had clambered down the scuttle there, passed through the house, and thus reached the sidewalk. This story, however, is looked upon as preposterous, the great bulk of the fugitive not being regarded as favorable for gymnastic exercises of this sort. The other story told of Tweed's escape—as to his getting out by a passage-way in the rear of the building—is rather shaken by the fact that there is no such passage-way.

Richard Tweed, a son of the fugitive, was at the house on Madison avenue a part of the time yesterday. He refused to give any information and said he was sick. He was on the street shortly after noon, however, looking in very good health. It was suggested by some who have kept themselves informed in regard to Tweed's career that his escape was possibly compassed by the aid of a woman with whom he was alleged to have been on intimate terms. This the lady denies, saying that she had had no communication with Mr. Tweed since his arrest. She also expressed surprise at being told of Tweed's escape, and explained that from the location of her residence and the prominence of its situation it would not be possible to hide Tweed or connive at his escape.

THE WATCHMAN'S STORY.

James McGoldrick, a night watchman in the employ of the North America Life Insurance Company, No. 17 Warren street, is employed to take care of a row of sixteen new buildings erected on the north side of Sixtieth street, the property of the company. He says that he knows Mr. Tweed well, and has seen him very frequently during the last few months, as he has been in the habit of visiting his son's house, No. 447 Madison avenue, every week, except while the family was out of town. In regard to the visit on Saturday evening, he says that shortly after 5 o'clock, just as he was about to go home to his supper, while standing on the corner of Madison avenue and Sixtieth street, he saw the carriage usually used by Tweed coming down Sixtieth street in his direction. Supposing that Tweed was in the coach, and surprised that he should make two visits in one week, a thing he had never seen before, he thought that something might have happened in the family, and determined to wait and see whether Tweed was in the carriage. A moment later it drew up at the door, and Tweed got out and went inside the house, accompanied by two men whom McGoldrick did not know. The carriage was then driven around the corner, into Sixteenth street, where it was kept waiting for about two hours.

TWEED'S "AFTERNOONS OUT."

OCCASIONS ON WHICH HE LEFT THE JAIL—HIS IMPRISONMENT MERELY FORMAL.

Warden Dunham and some other of the attachés of the prison in Ludlow street stated on Saturday that he had allowed Tweed to go out but about four times since he was placed in his custody. Yesterday a TIMES reporter made some efforts to ascertain by evidence from other sources whether this was the true state of facts, and, without pretending to have exhausted all the means of information, found that Tweed had been out certainly seven times. Opposite the entrance to the jail is a lager beer saloon, of which Mr. Erckberg is proprietor. Mr. Erckberg states that he has seen Tweed go out three times, and on one of these occasions he went out on foot as one of a party of four. Warden Dunham came out first, then Mr. Tweed and his son, William M. Tweed, Jr., arm in arm, and behind them a keeper or officer of the prison. In this order they walked up Ludlow street toward Broome, and Mr. Erckberg does not know whether or not they afterward took a carriage. In the upper part of the same house, No. 71 Ludlow street, Mr. John Clyde and his family reside, occupying front apartments. Mr. Clyde states that it was the custom of Mr. Tweed's son to visit him nearly, perhaps every, day, and his carriage usually stopped three or four houses from the prison, toward the corner of Broome street. When Tweed was going out for a ride some one usually came out of the prison first and beckoned the coachman to drive up to the prison door. Then Tweed and those who accompanied him stepped briskly from the jail steps into the coach and were driven away. Mr. Clyde is quite positive that he has seen Tweed go out in this way five times, though he cannot fix the dates, as he thought little of it at the time. Mrs. Clyde is quite positive that she has seen Tweed go out four times, but on two of these occasions Mr. Clyde was present also. Deducting these two occasions when they saw him at the same time leaves seven separate occasions on which he went out. Mrs. Clyde saw him leave the jail on Saturday last about 1 o'clock—the occasion when he left to stay away—and noticed the fact that the carriage was better than that in which he usually drove out. It was much handsomer and better, she says, and whereas he usually left in an ordinary fixed close carriage this one had a folding leather top, a sort of landau, as nearly as she could describe it, with the top raised so as to cover it. Her attention was especially attracted on this occasion because she thought this must have been Mr. Tweed's private carriage, and in the next place because the carriage was driven direct to the prison entrance and remained there at last three-quarters of an hour before the party entered it and drove away. The last preceding time she saw him go out was the day before Thanksgiving Day, and she remembers that fact because she thought it was strange he did not wait until the next day and go home to eat his Thanksgiving dinner. The two other occasions when she saw him go out were both within a couple of weeks before Thanksgiving.

A TIMES reporter yesterday evening called on Mr. Joseph H. Johnson, the artist, who was assistant foreman of "Big Six" under Tweed, and was subsequently foreman of the company. Mr. Johnson said that it was well known in the City and among the friends of Mr. Tweed that the imprisonment in Ludlow Street Jail was merely nominal, and that Mr. Tweed was driven around the City in a carriage whenever he wished. Mr. Johnson declined to furnish any statement regarding those pleasure excursions of Mr. Tweed, but stated that several visits had been made by Mr. Tweed to the residence of a lady in Fifth avenue, near Thirty-ninth street. Mr. Johnson also stated that in his opinion the recent decision of the Court of Appeals regarding Tweed's case was the cause of the flight of the Boss.

A TIMES reporter yesterday evening called at the residence of recently-elected Civil Justice Timothy J. Campbell, but was informed that Mr. Campbell was not at home and would not be at home until to-day. From inquiries made in the neighborhood the reporter became convinced that Mr. Campbell's absence from home was prompted by a desire to avoid being questioned in relation to Tweed's escape, of which he is reported to know something.

THE SHERIFF'S LIABILITY.

A CLEAR STATEMENT OF THE CASE BY MR. WHEELER H. PECKHAM—THE EXTENT TO WHICH SHERIFF CONNER IS AND IS NOT LIABLE—THE GENET AFFAIR.

In order to ascertain the views of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, counsel for the people in the Tweed prosecution suits, on matters not broached in an interview of the previous evening, a TIMES reporter called upon him at his house last night. Particular inquiry was made as to what Mr. Peckham regarded Mr. Conner's situation to be in view of Tweed's escape. On this subject he said: "I am perfectly willing to express my opinion as to Mr. Conner's liability, and you are welcome to publish it if you like. Mr. Conner is liable to the people for the full amount of Tweed's bail in the civil suits. This is not my interpretation of the law. It is the law itself. There is no doubt of this. Any good lawyer will tell you the same. Nor is it of any consequence if Mr. Conner is not able to pay $3,000,000. He is liable to the full extent of his property. Moreover it is an absolute liability. The law does not take into account any excuses. It makes no allowance for good intentions. The Sheriff cannot allege that he has exercised ordinary care in the keeping of his prisoner. Nor would it be a defense for the Sheriff to allege even extraordinary care. He might say that he had surrounded his prisoner with an entire regiment and a whole battery, and that the prisoner had escaped by the destruction of the entire force that held him. The law would still hold him liable, and tried with strict justice he would be compelled to meet the entire liability, or so much of it as his property would cover. But there is always discretionary power vested in a Judge or bench of Judges, which enables the Judge or the bench of Judges to take into account the good endeavors of the Sheriff. In the present case, if Mr. Conner can show that he has kept his prisoner to the best of his ability, it is not likely that the authorities will be exacting. If, on the other hand, it appears that Mr. Conner was careless or that he connived at the escape or assisted it, he will, I feel confident, be condemned to the full penalty of the law. But I do not wish to discuss the question of Mr. Conner's culpability. If you and I were talking privately I should not hesitate to say just what I think; but you want something to publish in THE TIMES, and I do not feel under any vocation to publicly censure Mr. Conner. However, it seems to me that the best construction to be put on his conduct is that he was not so careful as he should have been. You ask me if Mr. Connor is subject to imprisonment and fine, other than the making up of the bail, in case Tweed is not captured. I answer that he is not so necessarily. He is liable to the bail in any event, no matter whether he has been careful or careless or criminal in his action. But he is not liable to fine and imprisonment unless it can be shown that he has aided the escape, either actively or by connivance. The case is different from the Genet case, about which one of the morning papers has something to say in the way of drawing a parallel. In the Genet case the prisoner had been tried under an indictment and convicted, and had been given up to the Sheriff for safe keeping to await the sentence of the Judge. The matter of bail had terminated with the conviction. The Sheriff was responsible for the appearance of the prisoner and not for any amount of bail. And when it transpired that Genet was not forthcoming at the time appointed for the pronouncing of the sentence, the Sheriff was punished for contempt. I possibly did not state my position clearly last night, for I see by this morning's TIMES that I consider the civil suits of paramount importance in comparison with the criminal suits. This is not my view of the matter. I think it would be far better to put Tweed in confinement for the rest of his life, and this we should have done had he not escaped, than to get his money away from him, though I will admit that it would be no slight punishment to do the latter. I cannot say exactly how many criminal suits there are against Tweed, but there are a great many, somewhere between thirty and fifty. But Mr. Conner has nothing to do with Tweed as a criminal. Mr. Tweed has been bailed to appear for trial in response to the criminal indictments, and his bondsmen, of which there is a long list, are responsible for his appearance whenever the State shall call for him. Mr. Tweed could not secure the $3,000,000 bail fixed by the Judge in the civil suit, and so he was given over to Mr. Conner, who, in accepting the charge of him, virtually undertook to produce him in court at the proper time, or forfeit the $3,000,000 himself. In other words, Mr. Conner has given bail to this amount for Tweed's appearance in court.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS ON THE SAME QUESTION.

District Attorney Phelps was visited by a TIMES reporter last evening and questioned in regard to the escape and its consequences. He said he had been struck at first sight with the similarity of the affair with that of Genet. In regard to the criminal liability of the Sheriff there was some difference. Genet had been convicted and had been remanded into the custody of the Sheriff to await sentence by the court. The Sheriff then was responsible for his production before the court and his failure to produce his prisoner was a contempt of court. In the present case Tweed was held on civil process, and the Sheriff was responsible to the people—the plaintiff in the suit—for his safe keeping. In the event of his escape the Sheriff became liable for the whole amount of the plaintiff's claim. Mr. Phelps thought that the escape must have been planned a long time beforehand, and that Tweed must have determined to flee in case he should find it impossible to combat his suits successfully. The question of the criminal liability of the Sheriff or his deputies, Mr. Phelps added, could only come up on an averment of connivance on his or their part. With reference to the extradition of Tweed in case that fugitive sought refuge abroad, Mr. Phelps said that among the indictments found against him and to which he had pleaded were some for forgery. In case, therefore, Tweed fled to any country with which the United States has an extradition treaty covering such cases, he could be apprehended and brought back. Proof would have to be given in the foreign courts in the case and if found sufficient he would be returned here for trial.

TWEED'S BONDSMEN IN THE CRIMINAL SUITS.

Tweed gave bail on June 22, when arrested after his release from the Penitentiary by order of the Court of Appeals, on sixteen different indictments. Mr. Alfred B. Sands, of No. 136 East Twenty-sixth street, became his bondsman in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance to answer on the charge of conspiracy with Peter B. Sweeny and Elbert A. Woodward to fraudulently obtain money from the County Treasury, the indictment being found June 16, 1875, and in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance to answer the charge of fraudulently obtaining the signature of A. Oakey Hall to a warrant of Garvey on one of his fraudulent bills, this indictment being found on Nov. 22, 1873. Charles Devlin, contractor, of No. 311 East Fifty-seventh street, became bondsman for $14,000 on the other fourteen indictments, which are as follows: Six for forgery, six for misdemeanor, one for felony, and one for conspiracy to defraud. Messrs. Sands and Devlin will be held responsible for the money for which they have given bonds.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. VANDERPOEL.

HE DECLINES TO EXPRESS AN OPINION ON THE SHERIFF'S LIABILITY—MR. CONNER IN CONSULTATION WITH HIM—THE SHERIFF HAS LITTLE HOPE OF CAPTURING TWEED.

A TIMES reporter called on Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, the counsel for the Sheriff, yesterday, at his residence in West Sixteenth street. In regard to the escape of Tweed, Mr. Vanderpoel said he could give no information whatever. When he heard the news on Saturday night he did not believe it, and it was only after he had been assured that such was the case that he had given credit to the report. Touching the legal aspect of the case in relation to the extent of the responsibility resting upon the Sheriff, he could say nothing at present, because he might be called upon to argue the case before a court of law, and it would, therefore, be improper for him to express an opinion. The Sheriff had the right to allow persons in his custody to be taken out of the jail under charge of proper officers, so long as they did not go beyond the limits of the City and County of New-York. It was within his power to do so, and it was with him a question of discretion altogether. So far as Warden Dunham was concerned, Mr. Vanderpoel thought he had been duped by Tweed, who, he said, he thought had acted basely in deceiving a man who had been kind to him. The reporter then asked Mr. Vanderpoel whether he had seen the Sheriff. He replied that he had, and that he was in his private office at that moment, having arrived only a few moments before. He had not seen him before since the flight of the prisoner, and had not had time to converse with him on the subject. The reporter then accompanied Mr. Vanderpoel to his private office, where he found Mr. Conner and Under Sheriff Cuming. Mr. Conner seemed to be very much cast down, and was evidently impressed with the belief that Tweed would not be rearrested. He said he had not succeeded in obtaining any clue as to his whereabouts, and he very much feared that he had gone beyond the reach of the officers of the law. Personally, he had made every exertion in his power to find him, and he was worn out with his exertions and was at a loss what to do. Besides putting the Police of this City on the alert on Saturday night, he had telegraphed to all the principal cities, notifying the authorities of the fact and warning them to look out for Tweed. In point of fact, Mr. Conner said he had no information in regard to the matter, beyond that which was already in the possession of the Police. The reward of $10,000 which had been offered for the apprehension of Tweed, he would gladly and willingly pay. He had authorized the announcement, and considered himself responsible for its payment upon the fulfillment of the conditions required.

WHAT DAVID DUDLEY FIELD SAYS.

HE THINKS TWEED'S ESCAPE WAS A BAD MOVE, AND DECLARES THAT THE PROSECUTION HAD NO CASE AGAINST HIM.

Mr. David Dudley Field, one of Tweed's counsel, was asked yesterday by a TIMES reporter what his course would be in reference to the suits pending against Tweed, and what legal effect his escape would have upon those suits. Mr. Field replied: "I do not approve of trying cases in the newspapers. What I have to say concerning proceedings in court will be said there and nowhere else. If there be anything outside of that limit which you wish to ask, and it will be proper for me to answer, I will do so."

In reply to the question as to what he thought of Tweed's escape, Mr. Field said: "I think his escape is a great mistake for him. He had good defenses to the suits in which he was held to bail, and would, I believe, have succeeded in defeating them if he had stood his ground. The bail demanded of him was undoubtedly excessive. Fifty years hence the demanding of $4,000,000 bail will, I have no doubt, be looked upon as one of the abuses of a past age, just as we now look upon abuses of fifty years ago. It is, moreover, an abuse which defeats itself. Just as high duties lead to smuggling, so enormous bail leads to escapes from prison. If, instead of holding Tweed to bail in $4,000,000 he had been held in half a million only, his friends would have gone bail for him, and they would have been his keepers. His retention in New-York would then have depended upon responsible citizens instead of irresponsible turnkeys. But he would have had to endure it only for a short period. The certain processes of the law would have finally released him from that oppression. I have said that the two suits in which he was held in bail would have been defeated if they had been resolutely defended. Why they were ever brought I do not well understand. The members of the Ring, as it was called, are said to have robbed the County of millions of dollars. If so, the remedy was easy in suit, brought by the County. Such suits were brought. Their sufficiency was sanctioned by the decisions of the General and Special Terms of the Supreme Court, and by the opinions of Mr. George T. Curtis and Mr. J. K. Porter. If they had been prosecuted there could have been no question in the case except the one as to whether the money had been taken! As it was, by doggedly persisting in suits in the name of the State, various other questions have been introduced which have entangled and bid fair to defeat the prosecution. Indeed, I think the whole prosecution has been a series of great mistakes. The persons who are said to have defrauded the City were seven or eight in number, including Tweed, Connolly, Keyser, Ingersoll, Garvey, and Watson. The prosecution seems to have gone upon the theory of letting all these go with all their property, except Tweed, and a small portion of Watson's estate, and they have brought against Tweed six civil and thirty-seven criminal suits. Of the civil suits, they have let sleep the one in favor of the County, which was the only one that promised success, and which could have been tried at any time within the last three years, and they have devoted their energies to the suits in the name of the State, two only of which are at this time ready for trial. Of the criminal suits one only has been tried, and that was so full of errors that the greater part of the judgment would not hold. Another was quashed by Recorder Hackett. There are thirty-five still pending, very few of which, I think, the prosecution would venture to bring to trial. So, you perceive, that if the County has lost several million dollars by the misconduct of those wrong-doers, it has to thank those who had charge of the prosecution for the failure to recover a large part of it, inasmuch as they seemed to have voluntarily let all but Tweed escape, and mistook their remedy against him until there now seems a small chance of recovery there. Tweed's counsel, of whom there have been ten or twelve, have done their duty in defense of his legal rights. They have insisted that he shall have a fair trial and be judged according to the law of the land, and no other law. They have not, as has been untruly stated, sought to impose unnecessary delays. If a computation were made I believe that nine-tenths of the delays in the cases would have been found to have been caused by the prosecution. Not only have the courts been vexed with these cases, but the Legislature has been beset with applications for new laws to meet these old cases, contrary, as I think, to the first principles of our legal system. It has been said that as many as fourteen statutes have been passed by the Legislature since 1872, designed to affect what are called the Ring cases."

When asked if he had any idea where Tweed is, Mr. Field answered: "I have not the least idea how he got away or where he has gone. His escape was more of a surprise to me than it seems to have been to most of the people of New-York, judging from the newspapers." Mr. Field was then asked when and where he last saw Tweed, to which question he made the following explicit statement: "I have not the least objection to giving you an answer to that question, I saw him yesterday (Saturday) morning about 11 o'clock, having by appointment met him at the prison with Mr. Ecclestein to confer about the motion to be made on Monday for a 'struck' jury, and about the trial notice for the same day. He then took an affidavit respecting his relations with the County Clerk, and I left him about 11:45." Mr. Field also stated that he noticed nothing unusual about Mr. Tweed at the time, and did not know that he was going to be taken out for a ride.

THE LAW OF ESCAPES.

THE SHERIFF'S LIABILITY FOR THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS COMMITTED TO HIS CUSTODY.

The law of escapes, and the liabilities of Sheriffs therefor, is quite plain. Sections 80 and 81 of article 4, of title 6, of chapter 7 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York of 1846, (p. 533,) reads as follows:

SECTION 80. If any prisoner, committed to any jail by virtue of any capias ad respondendum, or other mesne process, or upon a surrender in exoneration of his bail, made either before or after judgment rendered, shall go or be at large without the limits and boundaries of the liberties of such jail without the assent of the party at whose suit such prisoner shall have been committed, the same shall be deemed an escape of such prisoner, and the Sheriff having charge of such jail shall be answerable therefor to such party in an action of trespass on the case to the extent of the damages sustained by him.

SEC. 81. If any prisoner, committed to any jail, in execution in a civil action, or upon an attachment for the non-payment of costs, shall go or be at large without the boundaries of the liberties of such jail, without the assent of the party at whose suit such prisoner was committed, the same shall be deemed an escape of such prisoner; and the Sheriff having charge of such jail shall be answerable therefor to such party for the debt, damages, or sum of money for which such prisoner was committed, to be recovered by an action of debt.

There is a material distinction between the liability of the Sheriff in the case of an escape of one confined on a criminal charge and one who is in custody upon civil process. In the former case he is only liable to be punished by a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for one year, in case of wilful and corrupt misconduct on his part, and not for the acts or defaults of his deputies or jailors, however criminal their conduct may be, unless they acted under his direction. But when the prisoner is confined upon civil process the Sheriff is not only subject to the foregoing penalties, in case of willfully and corruptly allowing the prisoner to escape, but he is also liable to an action at the suit of the party aggrieved, whether the escape was with his consent or without his knowledge, or whether the escape was from his own custody or that of his deputy or jailor. An action against the Sheriff for an escape must be brought within one year after the escape occurred. It is provided in article 8 of the same title that "whenever the Sheriff is made party in a suit all the processes of such suit shall be executed by the Coroner. Should the Sheriff, on being arrested by the Coroner on civil process requiring him to be held to bail, refuse to give the necessary bonds; or if he is arrested on execution against his body, or on attachment, then he shall be confined by the Coroner. For an escape of such Sheriff the Coroner is held liable in the same manner and to the same extent as Sheriffs for the escape of their prisoners."

THE DISTRICT FINANCES.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS—BALANCE IN THE TREASURY OF NEARLY A MILLION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia has been completed, and will be sent to Congress with the Message. It makes the showing of a balance in the Treasury of the District on Nov. 30, 1875, after making provision for the payment of all outstanding obligations of $998,760 83. The old funded debt of the District, after the deduction of $2,706,439 44, amounts to $5,735,673 99. The following exhibit is also made: District of Columbia 3.65 bonds, issued to Dec. 1, 1875, under the act of Congress of June 30, 1874, principal and interest guaranteed by the United States, as reported by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, $12,055,300. Certificates issued by the Board of Audit, convertible into 3.65 bonds, not yet converted, $843,609 29; total 3.65 bonds and Board of Audit certificates, $12,898,906 29.

The annual interest payable on the public debt, outstanding Dec. 1, 1875, is as follows:

Funded debt, as estimated by the Commissioners of the sinking fund	$518,360 88
Three-sixty-five bonds, including certificates issued by the Board of Audit, not converted	470,810 07
Total interest on debt	$989,170 95
The total funded debt and temporary loans of the late District Government and Board of Public Works paid since July 1, 1874, is	$1,564,843 56
From appropriations by Congress	$375,209 25
From taxes and other District income	1,189,634 31
Total	$1,564,843 56

In addition to the assets of the District of Columbia, as stated, we call attention to the other following-named sums, as hereinafter stated, viz.: Special assessments made and to be made in excess of outstanding eight per cent. certificates, $1,689,844 70; taxes in arrears on property sold on account of same, and bid in by the District Government, about $900,000; claims against contractors and their sureties for repairs to pavement, for the recovery of which suits are pending and to be brought, $666,123 12, making the total sums due and to become due, $3,255,967 82. The appraised value of all the real property in the District, taxable and exempt from taxation, is $115,427,692, of which there is owned by churches, charitable institutions, &c., exempt from taxation under act of Congress, $21,975,008. Under the authority of the sixteenth section of the act, approved March 3, 1873, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and of the Sinking Fund have destroyed by burning, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and preserved the proper evidence thereof, as prescribed by the Secretary, the following bonds: Sewer certificates and other obligations of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown and of the District of Columbia, paid or redeemed by either the District of Columbia or the Sinking Fund Commissioners, or otherwise held by them at the date of this report, aggregating in amount the sum of $7,787,601 59.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund show that they have exchanged $12,055,300 of the 50-year 3.65 bonds for certificates of indebtedness of the Board of Audit, as required by act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, and call attention to the matter of the interest due on said bonds the 1st of February, 1876, and thereafter, as also for the establishment of a sinking fund as provided in said act for the payment of the principal of said bonds when they shall become due.

DAMAGES FROM A DOG'S OWNER.

A queer case was tried in the County Court at Rochester on Saturday. From the evidence it appeared that Mrs. Bridget Burleigh was driving along East avenue in that city, when a dog belonging to the defendant sprang at the horses and frightened them so that they ran away, upset the wagon, and threw her out, severely injuring her head. The defense denied that the owner knew the dog to be vicious, and that the driver had not sufficient control over the horses. The jury found for the plaintiff in a verdict of $50.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

BEFORE THE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

WHO HAVE BEEN AT THE CAPITAL IN RECENT WEEKS—JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT AND THEIR FRIENDS—SOMETHING OF OLD CAUCUSES—THE CHANGES IN THE CITY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 3, 1875.

While the telegraphic correspondents of THE NEW-YORK TIMES here at the National Metropolis are industriously collecting political and general news, it may not be amiss to occasionally use a drag-net for what items are drifting about in the eddies of social chat. The drawing-rooms and the dining-rooms of Washington exercise a powerful influence in directing public legislation, and it is there that one sees the action and the reaction of thoughtful intelligence and political cunning which is so freely displayed in what used to be called "the Federal City." John Welcker, who had for a dozen years or more done so much to accelerate legislation and to aid in the passage of swindling schemes by pleasing the palates of legislators, died suddenly last April, and now his widow reigns in his stead. Cabinet officers, foreign Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Congressmen generally—men who regard themselves as *sans reproche*—do not hesitate to accept invitations to dine at Welcker's, with notorious lobbyists as their hosts. Of course they are not asked, as they eat their way through the appetizing *menu*, to support or to oppose any measure; but as they enjoy the contents of bottles ripened under glowing Burgundian suns, or matured through many Gascon Summers, their hearts warm toward the man who has thus treated them, and when at some subsequent day he asks a favor—why, can it be refused?

During the week drawing to a close, however, the hotel bar-rooms have been the scenes of revelry. Crowds of the unterrified Democracy, who have long hungered and thirsted after place, are on hand to get some position under the incoming House of Representatives. Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Door-keeper, Postmaster, or some subordinate place under one or the other of these officials are the prizes which these men have hopes of drawing next week. Meanwhile they have formed their little combinations, and engaged in their bargains, and expended their money for drinks at bars as they have waited for the angel of events to descend and trouble the political waters of the Congressional pool. The scenes have not been such as to inspire much respect for the party which is again to exercise power at the Capitol.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

When Congress met in extra session after the inauguration of President Harrison, the Whigs, who were then in a majority in the House of Representatives, met in caucus to select a candidate for Speaker. The Eastern men proposed Caleb Cushing, the New-Yorkers Millard Fillmore, the Virginians Henry A. Wise, and the Georgians W. C. Dawson. But Henry Clay declared, in his imperious way, that John White of Kentucky must be nominated, and he was, receiving in the caucus 72 votes, against 29 for Millard Fillmore, and less for the others. White was elected, and made a good Speaker, surprising everyone by the felicitous valedictory address which he made on vacating the chair, at the close of the Congress. "Clay must have written it for him," hinted the opposition correspondents, but one of them discovered, a few days afterward, that White had repeated, verbatim, the valedictory address which Aaron Burr had made when he left the chair of the Senate at the expiration of his term as Vice President, in 1806. This plagiarism very properly sent White "to Coventry" in Kentucky and he never afterward held public office.

The same caucus which nominated White as Speaker selected F. O. J. Smith, of Maine, as the candidate for Clerk. Smith had served three terms in Congress, but he was eclipsed by Matthew St. Clair Clarke, who has been Clerk of the House from 1822 until 1833, and who was elected on the second ballot. Mr. Clark was one of the old-school gentlemen, who lived in generous style, and gave famous dinner and supper parties, spiced by his admirably told stories. The prospect of enjoying his good cheer doubtless induced many members to forsake their caucus nominee, and to aid in electing him.

This present contest for the House offices has been rendered more exciting than any of its predecessors by the presence of several political magnates from New-York, who have brought their home quarrels with them, and have kept open side-boards for the refreshment of friends and listeners. Philadelphia has also been represented by advocates of large appropriations of money for the Centennial, and by the emissaries of the Texas Pacific Railroad, working harmoniously for Mr. Randall, who is understood to favor both schemes. The old Southern politicians, led by Bev. Tucker, Banks, and Clingman, have also been on hand in force, and their long absence from here does not appear to have diminished their love for the public funds.

THE "COURT" CIRCLE.

One of the most delightful coteries here, and the one to introduce the social enjoyments of the season, is that formed by the Supreme Court and those who practice at its bar. The Chief Justice, while waiting for the plaster of his newly-built house to dry, occupies the Bancroft-Davis house on H street; Justices Clifford and Davis are at their old quarters in the National Hotel; Justice Hunt is on Lafayette square; Justice Field on Capitol Hill; Justice Bradley on New-Jersey avenue, and Justices Swayne, Miller, and Strong are in their own houses at the West End. Their Honors are rather epicurean, and are prominent among the diners-out, while the Monday afternoon receptions of their wives are attended by what the ladies term "nice people." The Judges of the Court of Claims are to those of the Supreme Court socially what Brussels is to Paris politically, and there are the Judges of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, who also claim to be in "the court circle." The clerk of the Alabama Claims Court, by the way, Mr. John Davis, has just brought here from Newark, in the Jerseys, as his bride, a daughter of Senator Frelinghuysen. His relative, Mr. Bancroft, the historian; Secretary Fish, and others, have given the young couple pleasant welcome parties, the more enjoyable because Congressmen were not here to be invited *en masse*, with their wives and daughters. After Monday next our dignitaries must have their parlors crammed with M. C.'s, or the Congressional pride will be touched.

In the ante-bellum days a considerable number of the Southern Congressmen were called Judges, although it was difficult to conjecture how some of them had acquired the title unless it was because they were judges of old Bourbon. But now that the Confederate soldiers have come to the front nine out of every ten Congressmen, Northern and Southern, are Generals, Colonels, or Majors. In discussing this a few days since a gentleman told a very good story about a Senator Greene, of Rhode Island, who rejoiced in the title of General, although he had "never set a squadron in the field." One day at Newport, an officious introducer seeing two distinguished friends of his sitting near together on a hotel porch, but not conversing, rushed up, exclaiming: "Count Gurowski, let me introduce you to Gen. Greene. Gen. Greene, Count Gurowski!" The gruff old Count, who hated shams, and especially democratic shams, glared through his goggles at the General, and said, in a sarcastic tone: "You have a great many Generals in this country, Sir." Gen. Greene, who was very courteous, yet high spirited, replied, with a bow: "Yes—almost as many as you have Counts in Europe."

THE HOUSE OF THE BRITISH LEGATION.

The royal arms of Great Britain are displayed over the broad portal of the new British Legation, which is a suitable home for the diplomatic representative of our fatherland. Lady Thornton has brought her daughters back from England, and the eldest is soon to make her début in society, which will give an admirable opportunity for displaying the capabilities of the house for entertainments. The dining-room is the largest in Washington, with the single exception of that at the White House, and there is also a very spacious ball-room, in addition to the drawing-rooms and the hall with its broad staircase, at the head of which is a full-length portrait of Queen Victoria.

The Diplomatic Corps has been almost as much changed as the Congressmen since last year. The Russians are now represented by Mr. Schiskin, recently the Russian Consul General at Belgrade, who has taken the Carroll House, and who has a large retinue of gorgeously arrayed servants, including a richly-uniformed chasseur. Austria, Italy, Holland, and Chili have also new diplomatic representatives here, and there at least a score of new Secretaries of Legation and attachés.

The good people here have "great expectations" of reaping a golden harvest next year, as in addition to the long session they expect that many of those who visit Philadelphia will come here. Hotels have been repainted, boarding-houses have been refurnished, and shop-keepers have replenished their stocks. Even the gallant gamboliers are prepared for action, and stand sunning themselves in the afternoons before their well-known dens, like so many spiders, waiting for flies to "come into their parlors"—over the doors of which might be inscribed Dante's motto: "*Lasciate ogni speranza voi clientrate.*"

A BIG SALMON TROUT.

HOW ITS PRESENTATION INTERRUPTED HIS CONVERSATION WITH THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

From the Detroit Tribune, Dec. 3.

The following communication from Hon. John F. Driggs, of East Saginaw, containing a reminiscence of President Lincoln, will be found interesting and somewhat amusing:

Knowing that the loyal people of this country regard every word that emanated from Mr. Lincoln during the last few months of his life as worthy of record, I send you an unpublished letter for the *Tribune* received from him in February, 1865. Believing, also, that the circumstances and incidents that called it forth will prove interesting, I send you, for the purpose of explanation, a letter written by myself at the time to Uncle Harvey Williams, of this city, and a brief recital of the facts connected with the same:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received at your hands a very fine specimen of the Mackinaw salmon trout, and I beg that you will convey to Mr. Williams my cordial thanks for his kind thoughtfulness, and accept my acknowledgments for your courtesy in the transmission of his present.

I am, Sir, very truly yours, A. LINCOLN.
Hon. J. F. DRIGGS, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 7, 1865.

Harvey Williams, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your two very fine Mackinaw trout arrived just in time to be presented, one to his Excellency the President and the other to Hon. Anson Herrick, in fulfilment of the promise I had made to him of a Mackinaw trout if he would vote for the constitutional amendment to make this a free country. Mr. Herrick boards at the Washington House, where Messrs. Longyear, Baldwin, and myself are stopping. I gave the smallest one to Mr. Herrick, who was highly pleased with it. He had it baked in fine style and served up at dinner, and four of the Michigan delegation and several other members of Congress, with their ladies, dined upon it. All were highly pleased, and wished to be remembered to the donor. The largest one I presented to the President myself, accompanied by a letter, giving him your name and telling him the number of years you have been engaged fishing upon Lake Huron. I told him that you had been a life-long Democrat, but at the last election I believed you had supported him and the Union ticket. He wished me to give you his kind regards, and to-day I received from him the inclosed letter acknowledging the receipt of the fish; and thinking that it will be gratifying to you to receive so handsome an acknowledgment over the President's own signature, I send it to you with my thanks and very kind regards.

Very respectfully yours, J. F. DRIGGS.

While the constitutional amendment was pending in the House I had been urging Mr. Herrick, then a Democratic member from New-York, but since deceased, and some other members of his party, to vote for the amendment, and when on one occasion he told me that he had more than half a mind to do so, I replied that if he should, on my return home I would send him a specimen of our Mackinaw trout, to which he laughingly responded, "See that you do not forget your promise." He voted squarely for the amendment, and what must be regarded as a very singular coincidence, before I returned to Michigan, and without any knowledge of his intentions or intimation from him, I received a box by express from Uncle Harvey Williams, containing two splendid trout, packed in ice, one weighing forty-seven pounds and the other forty-one. In his letter received at the time, he requested me to retain one and present the other to the President, but I disposed of the two as stated in my letter to Mr. Williams. When I was accompanied by a colored boy with the fish to the President's house, it was in the evening, and I found the ante-chamber full of members and other visitors waiting to see Mr. Lincoln; and as the fish, when taken from the ice, began to thaw, I was anxious to present it and have it placed in the Presidential ice-box, so I passed directly through to the room of his private secretary, Mr. Nicolay, and explained to him the object of my visit, and the reason for my anxiety to immediately present the fish. Mr. Nicolay informed me that the President had been engaged for a long time with the three rebel Commissioners from Richmond, that he had just been in his room a moment and made a passing remark to him that "their conditions were entirely inadmissible." Mr. Nicolay added, that he "thought nothing good would result from the interview," and that "I had his permission to pass in through his door," which I did, the colored boy following immediately with the fish. Mr. Lincoln was walking back and forth and earnestly talking, while the three Commissioners were seated on the opposite side of the long table. I caught but a few words, such as "arms," "while I would be willing," and one or two others which I did not hear distinctly enough to report. As soon as I was observed by one of the Commissioners, I think Mr. Campbell, and when he saw the trout held by the boy, he exclaimed, "What a monstrous fish!" and, Mr. Lincoln, turning toward me with that peculiar, sad and pleasant smile, said "Good evening, what under the sun have you there?" I replied by telling him all about it, and handed him the note, referred to in my letter to Uncle Harvey Williams. They all examined the fish minutely, and stated it was the largest and finest trout they had ever seen, and appeared astonished when I told them that they were sometimes caught weighing over sixty pounds.

When I told Mr. Lincoln that Mr. Williams had always been a Democrat, but at the last election had come from the lake shore, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, to Saginaw, to vote for him, the President bowed, but the rebel Commissioners looked grave, and did not seem to appreciate "Uncle Harvey's" Union sentiments. After apologizing for my abrupt entrance, and having been requested by Mr. Lincoln to tell Mr. Nicolay to have a servant put the fish in the ice-box, I retired. Under the circumstances in which I entered the room the scene must have appeared to the President and the Southern gentlemen, as it has since seemed to me, as extremely comical, and I never recur to the same without a smile at the figure I must have cut in breaking in upon their important deliberations, with the colored boy holding that forty-seven pound trout by a cord passing through its gills, and with tired arms, making frantic efforts to elevate it so as to prevent its tail from sweeping the carpet. The next day Mr. Lincoln went to Fortress Monroe to make a further effort with the Commissioners, who met him there, to stop the further effusion of blood, but before he left he found time to send me the above letter in acknowledgement of the present.

His mission to Fortress Monroe proved a failure, as all know. Meeting him a few days after his return, at the War Department, I thanked him for his letter, and told him I should send it to Mr. Williams. In answer to the inquiry as to how he liked the trout, he said, "Oh, I never got a taste of it. Stanton, Seward, and the rest of them demolished it while I was gone to Fortress Monroe." I told him that on my return to Michigan I would see Uncle Harvey, who would send him another—a finer one if possible. But before I had time and opportunity to fulfill that promise Mr. Lincoln was removed by the bullet of the assassin from the scenes and cares of earth, and from the pressing anxieties of his laborious and overburdened position to receive a more lasting and better reward. Uncle Harvey Williams, as he is familiarly known in Northern Michigan, is nearly eighty-four years of age. He still resides here in Saginaw, where he has been a resident many years. He came to this State over sixty years ago, lived some time in Detroit, and built the first steam saw mill ever erected in Michigan. For about fifty years past he has been engaged in fishing on the lakes. He is a very intelligent and upright man, and he and his aged companion reside in a quiet little home, in the enjoyment of excellent health for persons of their age. But it cannot be long before they, too, must cross the river, that many richer and more renowned, but few better ones, have crossed before.

MURDER AND ROBBERY IN FRANCE.

The Court of Assize of Loriet has just finished, after several days' hearing, the trial of five persons for murder and robbery, committed on an octogenarian. The victim was M. Beaudenuit, eighty-two years of age, who resided at La Chapelle St. Martin. The deceased resided alone, being attended to daily by Alexandrine Piton, aged sixteen, who with her father, Alexandre Piton, her mother, and Louis Meunier and his sister, a widow named Kruezer, the last named being cousins of the elder Piton, were charged with the double crime of robbery and murder. A number of French, Turkish, and Russian bonds were stolen, besides a sum of money, the amount of which was not known. Suspicion was directed to Piton, who, under the assumed name of Fouquet, had disposed of some of the bonds at St. Peravey, and afterward proceeded to Paris. He was arrested at Hendaye while inquiring at the Post Office for a letter from his wife. The jury found the three Pitons guilty, and condemned the father to *travaux forcés* for life, the daughter Alexandrine to twenty years, and the wife to three years' imprisonment. The other two prisoners were acquitted.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Although the weather was very bad to-day the Moody and Sankey meetings were largely attended, and considerable interest was manifested in the revival. Three regular meetings were held, one in the morning for Christians, one in the afternoon for women, and the one to-night for the general public. A prayer-meeting for young men was held after the regular services.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN AMERICAN IN ICELAND. An account of its scenery, people, and history, with a description of its millennial celebration in August, 1874, with notes on the Orkney, Shetland, and Faroe Islands and the great eruption of 1875. By SAMUEL KNEELAND, A. M., M. D., Secretary and Professor of Zoology and Physiology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With map and nineteen illustrations. Boston: LOCKWOOD, BROOKS, & Co. 1875.

As the author of this book justly remarks Iceland has done much for liberty, the advance of knowledge, and the preservation of historic records; and has done it under difficulties and at a time when more favored nations were stationary, or going back to the darkness of ignorance and superstition. Our sources of information respecting it are considerable, and some of them recent, but in this volume the American reader will probably find an account which, of all, is the most congenial to his views.

It was the occasion of the Icelandic celebration of the thousandth year of the national existence that took Dr. Kneeland to that country. The frontispiece to his book contains portraits of the American members of his party, including, besides himself, Bayard Taylor, M. Halstead, and Dr. Hayes. But there were, besides these, although no notice is taken of them in the frontispiece, a younger son of Mr. Gladstone, and the Sub-librarian of the University of Cambridge in the party—seven in all. They sailed from Aberdeen in July, and visiting the Orkney, Shetland, and Faroe Islands on their way, reached their destination a day before the arrival of the King, who was to come from Denmark to be present at the millennial celebration and at the inauguration of the new Constitution.

Their first impressions of Reykjavik, the capital, were favorable, although among the causes for this Dr. Kneeland enumerates "the respectful salutations of the citizens;" a phenomenon hardly in accord with his republican sentiments, or with the views he expresses toward the end of his volume of the Icelandic predilections for equality. The result of three days' observations of the habits of the people as made while living on the Albion, the little steamer that was chartered by the party for the voyage, is thus given:

> "They [the Icelanders] are a strange compound of indifference and energy, like their country, which exhibits the coldness and stillness of snow with the fierce activity of the volcano. The society of the capital, chiefly Icelandic, is refined; their balls showed a beauty of feature and form and elegance of dress which one would hardly expect so near the Arctic circle; the university and public library attract students from all parts of the island, and some of its Professors are very learned men, especially in the departments of history and antiquities of the Scandinavian races."

The least valuable portion of Prof. Kneeland's remarks are those which have reference to questions of politics; and in speaking of the degree of loyalty, as shown by the Icelanders to the Danish crown, he is quite at variance with the correspondent who sent the report of the millennial celebration to the London *Times*. Of the new Constitution of Iceland the author does not express a favorable opinion. This is probably due to the point of view from which he regards it, and to a neglect in the consideration of the circumstances of the people, and of their previous political condition. If it does not concede all that the most ultra radical has demanded, it has since been acknowledged to be fully satisfactory to the bulk of the people—and with that we may well be content. Even though it prove but a promise of further concessions to come, if it give satisfaction to those who are most immediately concerned, it cannot be termed a failure or a deception.

Prof. Kneeland briefly notices what, in his opinion, is necessary to make the future of Iceland all that its best friends would wish for it. This may be summed up in one word—capital. Iceland wants better means of communication with Europe, better roads, better harbors, better hotels, and more money to develop her fisheries and mineral wealth. The volcanic eruption of 1874–5 devastated the south-eastern portion of the island, and for that, too, Prof. Kneeland appeals to foreign sympathy and assistance, though not before it had been already given, England having recently sent a considerable sum of money to Iceland to help replace the losses. The great need of the country, however, is money, but no suggestion is offered as to the means of supplying this, in the absence of those attractions which are needed to induce capitalists to settle in the country.

CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA. A hand-book for sportsmen and settlers. Compiled by CHARLES HALLOCK, author of "The Fishing Tourist." New-York: FOREST AND STREAM Publishing Company. 1876.

The increasing attractiveness of Florida as a Winter resort gives a special value to this book. The title and the name of the publishers may convey the impression that the present volume is of interest mainly, if not entirely, to sportsmen. But that is not the case. Although devoted largely to information which is needed by those who go to the Southern State for recreation with the rod or gun, it contains a great deal which will prove useful, both to intending settlers and to those who propose merely to make their visit to Florida of temporary duration. It has been stated that 20,000 people visited St. Augustine alone last Winter, and that this year there is every reason to expect that number to be largely exceeded. It is quite certain that a large majority of these persons, no matter what their immediate purpose may be in taking the trip, will find much in this little book not only to amuse, but to instruct; and although it is, from the manner of construction, a little discursive, it will serve to while away very pleasantly the time occupied in the journey.

The work is due, in great measure, to the results of two special commissions which were sent by the proprietors of *Forest and Stream* to explore the southern and south-western parts of Florida during the last and the previous Winters. The primary object of those commissions was directed to the examination of the waters and their value to the fisherman, and to the fauna of the country, in the interest also of the sportsman. This object will be found to have been very successfully attained. Mr. Hallock has not relied upon the experience of any single individual. The several chapters are from the pens of a number of writers, and thus we have not only topics of peculiar value to the sportsman discussed, but also others, some of which are of general and the rest of scientific interest.

It does not appear that a few months' sport in Florida need be very expensive. Mr. F. A. Ober, of Massachusetts, who writes here over the signature of "Fred Beverley," was four months there, and he maintains in one place that three months may be passed there very well for a hundred dollars. The conclusion, however, seems to us to be arrived at only after carefully omitting some charges for absolute necessities of life. But although we may have serious doubts whether there are many people who would like to undertake a three months' trip to Florida on a hundred dollars, it is made very clear that such an excursion can be made and much enjoyment obtained, at a very small expense. With time and inclination, and with Mr. Hallock and his colleagues for guides, money may with most sportsmen be regarded as a secondary consideration. Such, at least, is the impression which this book gives, and we see no reason for doubting, but very much for trusting, its authority. Upon the subject of outfit, routes of travel, and such preliminary matters, all the necessary instruction will be found in it. Indeed, upon the first named topic there will be found the experiences of more than one writer, Mr. Ober alway standing foremost as an economist. The editor has, with good judgment, supplied a list of the game birds, animals, and fish of the State, enumerating their respective abundance or scarcity, and the places where each is most likely to be found, and giving the scientific as well as the popular name. The list of animals is not long. It comprises only the panther, lynx, wolf, fox, raccoon, bear, Virginia deer, squirrel, rabbit, and opossum. But the birds are numerous, although several of those mentioned would be attractive as food only to very hungry hunters, and the list of fish is great and good. In the seventeenth chapter Major H. W. Merrill tells of some wonderful bass fishing in the St. John's River which he had when, as a subaltern, he was stationed on service in that locality. His fish (fifty caught in two hours) averaged a good ten pounds apiece. But we quote the following from a previous chapter, describing the method of fishing for bass in the surf near St. Augustine:

"Remember," says the writer, "that I am giving the custom of the country, and shall not be surprised if the scientific bass fishers who rejoice in forty-dollar reels and sixty-dollar rods, with agate-mounted tops and rings, are somewhat disgusted. The line ordinarily used is nearly as thick as a cod line and about fifty yards long. A sucker weighing about half or three-quarters of a pound—with a hole through it—is strung on the line, and is kept there by a large knot at the end. Below this knot, and attached to the line proper by a somewhat smaller cord, is the hook—a cod hook being generally used, or one a little smaller.

The fisherman is usually clad in an old flannel shirt, woolen trousers, and old loose boots. The bait used is a string of mullet, procured at the early market, price five cents, which is cut into chunks about an inch square. Thus equipped, and with the end of the line tied round the waist or to his wrist, to prevent its escape as it flies out, and neatly coiled in his left hand to run off easily, the fisherman wades into the surf about waist deep, and, swinging the sinker round his head, launches it out as far as he can, and then draws it gradually in so as to keep the bait moving. When he feels a bite he gives a jerk to hook the fish, and, if successful, he puts the line over his shoulder and starts for the beach, going as fast as he can—for if he lets the line slack he will probably lose the fish. On emerging from the water he runs out and drags the fish upon the sand, where he secures it, and, rebaiting his hook, starts for another throw. * * * It is not a very comfortable feeling to turn when on the shoal and see a shark or two swimming between you and the shore—especially if you have a bite and are making for the beach. But they are very shy, and quickly get out of the way."

The sportsman who refers to this volume for advice, counsel, or information can hardly fail to find all his wants supplied in that direction. But, besides, there is, as we have said before, a great deal of most valuable help for the intending settler in Florida. The descriptions of the country in respect to both climate and physical appearances are brief, but complete in all practical points. Routes of travel, cost of living, and the predominant features of the chief towns and most attractive localities are also given from various points of view, the several writers agreeing with marked unanimity upon leading features. One of these we must refer to. The time is passing away when cynical travelers who have sneered at the South and its inhabitants can much longer obtain a hearing in the Northern States. But the subject is touched upon in this book more or less directly in several places by different writers, all, we believe, from the North, and all expressing in strong terms their sense of the genial kindness and other good qualities of the people of Florida, as well as of the admirable state of society to be found in that part of the continent. Dr. Charles Kenworthy, a Northerner, now settled at Jacksonville, and who writes over the signature "Al Fresco," is emphatic. He says:

I am a Northern man and speak from experience. Southerners have been misrepresented by bigoted and narrow-minded Northerners who have visited the State, and false impressions have been produced. A few prejudiced persons have visited the South, and have taken advantage of every opportunity to ventilate their crotchets and angular points. They have received the cold shoulder, and in their correspondence have resorted to misrepresentations. I have wandered round the world and in the United States from the head of Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico; and during my many wanderings in various portions of Florida I have invariably been treated with kindness, courtesy, and hospitality—in fact, I have never met with the same kind and courteous treatment anywhere else. To any one unacquainted with Florida, I will simply say be courteous and reasonable, and a true Southern welcome and the most unbounded hospitality will be extended everywhere and by all.

We are inclined to think that this volume will be generally accepted as supplying a demand that has been made for some time. It contains in a convenient form a mass of information that has not been hitherto readily accessible, and all visitors to the South will gladly avail themselves of its assistance. Others, less fortunate, may peruse it with no less advantage, as presenting to them a detailed picture of life and scenery in a part of our country which, for several reasons, is growing in interest and importance.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Marguerite's Journal.* New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

—*Songs of Yesterday.* Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

—*The Footprints of the Creator.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*The Romance of Missions.* New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Our Poetical Favorites.* New-York: Sheldon & Co.

—*Dissertations and Discussions.* Vol. V. New-York: H. Holt & Co.

—*Holden's Book on Birds.* Bowdoin Square, Boston.

—*Bühnen-Erlebnisse aus dem Tagebuche.* Von Carl Sontag. Hanover: 1876.

—*The Red Camellia.* New-York: R. M. De Witt.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.* No. 193. New-York: Willmer & Roger.

—*Hostages to Fortune.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Off the Roll.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Report of the Committee of the Prison Association of New-York.* Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co.

—*An Island Pearl.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Edinburgh Review.* No. 290. New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Co.

—*Appleton's Journal.* No. 80. New-York: Appleton & Co.

—*Jack Ward.* Boston: Loring.

—*The River of Dreams.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*Grand'ther Baldwin's Thanksgiving.* Boston: Loring.

—*Historical Scenes from the Old Jesuit Missions.* New-York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Stories from the Lips of the Teacher.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*American Journal of Science and Art.* New-Haven: Editors.

—*Getting to Paris.* Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: Lee, Shepard & Dillingham.

—*The Mysterious Island Abandoned.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Hospital Plans.* New-York: W. Wood & Co.

—*The Great Bonanza.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

RIVER THIEVES AT WORK.

On Saturday evening Capt. Church, of the schooner Marcus Edwards, lying at the pier foot of One Hundred and Sixth street, Harlem River, called at the Twenty-third Precinct Police Station and reported that he had been informed that at about 2:30 o'clock on Saturday morning five masked thieves from a small boat boarded the schooner Silas Brainard, lying at the end of the pier. The Captain of the Brainard observed their movements and retreated to the cabin for the purpose of arming himself with a musket. Before he could obtain possession of the gun two of the thieves followed him into the cabin and seizing a suit of clothes and a pair of boots ascended to the deck. The Captain of the Brainard followed them and fired the musket at the retreating thieves. One of them was evidently wounded, as he fell to the deck and was picked up by his companions and helped into the boat lying along side. The thieves rowed away and escaped in the darkness. Capt. Church also stated that although he was on board his schooner, which was lying near the Brainard, he did not hear the shooting. The Brainard sailed on Saturday afternoon and no further particulars could be obtained.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CASES ARGUED SATURDAY—UNPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL STOCK—THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR A STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

No. 8.—*Major vs. Upton.*—Error to the Circuit Court from the Northern District of Illinois.—This is another of the actions brought by the Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company to recover an unpaid balance of a subscription to the capital stock of the company. The defense was that the amount for which the suit was brought, eighty per cent., was to stand unpaid until called for by a vote of the Directors of the company, and no such call had been made. But the court ruled that as the company was insolvent, and no such call could be made, the call directed by the Court in Bankruptcy, upon the application of the Assignee, was sufficient, and that evidence of that call was admissible. It is here urged that as no notice of the application for the order was given to the subscriber, and he had no opportunity to be heard, evidence of the order having been made should have been concluded, and that the judgment was, therefore, erroneous. Major, the subscriber sued in this case, was the President of the company.

No. 61.—*Steamer Mayflower vs. Steamer Dove,* and a cross appeal, from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Michigan.—This is a case of collision on the St. Clair River, on the night of the 31st of May, 1869, between the two steamers, owned respectively by H. N. Strong and the River and Lake Shore Steam-boat Line. The Mayflower was on a voyage from Chicago to Buffalo with a cargo of grain and flour. The Dove was on a voyage from Detroit to Port Huron. The former intended to stop at Marine City, on the American shore. The latter did stop there, at Ricord's Dock, and the collision occurred just opposite that dock. The case turned upon the proof as to which side of the river the collision occurred, the Mayflower testifying that it occurred on the American side, while the Dove was equally positive that it occurred on the Canadian side, and not more than 300 or 400 feet from the shore. The court below found the question of fact in favor of the Mayflower, and it is here insisted that the court was wrong in this finding; that the burden of evidence was the other way, and that if it shall be found here that the fact was as claimed by her officers, then the responsibility for the collision falls upon the officers of the Dove, for in that case she kept her proper course.

Duffield, Canfield & Lathrop for appellants, and Newberry, Pond & Brown for appellees.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Court opens at 10 A. M. First Monday's motion calendar will be called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Demurrers.
1—Wright et al. vs. Williams.
2—Healy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
3—Byrnes et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
4—Levy vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
5—Kingler vs. Cameron.
6—Brown vs. The Conn. West. R. R. Co.
7—Fay vs. Harley.
8—Cheever, &c., vs. Lamar, &c.
9—Clapp et al. vs. Price.
10—Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. vs. Bancroft et al.
11—Ward vs. Richardson.
12—N. Y. West Shore & Chicago R. R. Co. vs. Hay.
13—Browne vs. Sharkey et al.
14—Same vs. Same.
15—Same vs. Same.
16—Goettman vs. The Mayor, &c.
17—Kinney vs. Schwer et al.
18—Halliday vs. The Mayor, &c.
19—Gaipin vs. Gray, &c., et al.
20—Feldmann vs. Whelp et al.
21—Chapman et al. vs. Cowenhoven et al.
22—Platt vs. Carhart et al.
23—Claflin et al. vs. Sissel, Jr., et al.
24—Marsh vs. Pryer et al.
25—Leeds, &c., vs. Ransom et al.

Nos. Law and Fact.
500—Tallman vs. Schlesinger et al.
651—Tallman vs. Schlesinger.
9—Amoskeag Mfg. Co. vs. Garner et al.
401—Fairbanks, Jr., vs. Sargent.
484—Wilmot vs. Clark et al.
570—Sandford vs. Union Dime Sav. Inst.
587—Thierry vs. Crolius et al.
579—Heller vs. Schnaitlach.
611—Meyer vs. Meyer.
615—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Clark et al.
615½—Same vs. Same.
209—McLean, Executor, vs. McLean et al.
422—Real Estate Transfer Co. vs. Hader et al.
102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
488—Hofman vs. Wetmore et al.
634—Bockhorn vs. Miller et al.
93—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
544—Rainey vs. Peyser et al.
557—Hay vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.
106—Sterne vs. Goepp.
484—Lyon vs. Williams et al.
652—Soher vs. McCormack.
654—Same vs. Same.
503—De Ruyter et al., Executors, vs. Lambard et al.
560—Flint vs. Hemenway et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
3825—Kessler vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3826—Wellman vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3827—Bickerhoff vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3828—Crocker vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3829—Leo vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3830—Marsh vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3831—Cushman vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3832—MacWhinnie vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1435—Trask et al. vs. Hosford.
1533—Winants vs. Peacock et al.
1773—Corbin, Jr., et al. vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
1417—Secombe vs. Beach et al.
1337—Wehle vs. Spellman et al.
1743—Crocker vs. Washington.
1603—Gomperts vs. Prentice et al.
1631—Security Bank of N. Y. vs. Buck.
1163—Fish vs. Bradley.
1909—Walter et al. vs. Holmes et al.
1783—Hunter, an infant, vs. Maxwell.
777—Phelps vs. Middleton et al.
1647—Davidson et al. vs. M., L. S. & W. R. R. Co.
1751—Ward vs. Leonard.
2558—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1551—Prouty vs. Burchell.
24—Rice vs. Livermore, impleaded.
2043—Salter, Adm'x, vs. Kennedy, Ex'r.

Nos.
623—Nichols vs. Schlegel et al.
1863—Martin et al. vs. Heister.
1911—Loughran vs. Brennan.
1817—Lawrence et al. vs. Pendleton et al.
1007—Savannah Bank and Trust Company vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1011—Buchanan F. O. Co. vs. Woodman et al.
73—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
219—Morris vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
407—Steinbach vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
453—Richardson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
3473—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
3449—O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c.
2429—Metropolitan Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1553½—Thorp vs. The Mayor, &c.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
21½—De Salusse vs. The L. I. R. R. Co.
1557—The People of the State of New-York vs. Raynor et al.
843—Duncan vs. DeWitt.
619—Ernst vs. Millen et al.
1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.
1775—The Mer. and Manuf. Nat. B'k vs. Wheeler. Same vs. Same.
1867—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.
1935—Goodridge vs. Skidmore et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.—Court opens at 12 M.

Nos.
96½—George the Count Joannes vs. Jennings et al.
1468—Kobbe et al. vs. Chemical Nat. B'k.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Company.
1438—Lexow vs. Julian.
2952—Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.
3186—Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.
1576½—Wilmot vs. Meserole.
1562—Pollion vs. Smith et al.
2789—Bergen vs. The Mayor, &c.
2700—Cassebeer et al., Ex'rs, vs. Kalbfleisch.
708—First Nat. Bank of Springfield vs. Dana.
3170—Vora, Adm'r, vs. Cocks et al.

Nos.
1648—Olcut, Assignee, vs. Maclean et al.
983½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
3632—Imhoff vs. The Mayor, &c.
2228—Bryan vs. Comstock, impl'd.
630½—Hallgarten vs. Eckert.
2618—Scott, Adm'r, vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. RR. Co.
1248—C'enry vs. Cole et al.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Driggs.
1536—Wooster vs. Kellman.
1464—Hager vs. Williamson.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al., Ex'rs.
3814—The People of the State of N. Y., ex rel. Taylor vs. Dunlap.
3583—Pawson vs. Francis, Ex'x, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1139—Ahsbahs vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al., impleaded.
343—Muller et al. vs. Bettner.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. and Trad. Nat. Bank.
323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
243½—Newman vs. Goddard.
1695—Fincke vs. Busch.
981—Cunningham versus Martin et al.
1437—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.
1761—Bauer et al. versus Bauer.
1359—Poillion, Sur., vs. Volkenning et al.
3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1401—Rossman et al. vs. Mahon et al.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
3377—Sardinia vs. Blanco et al., Adm'rs.
1247—Sun Print. and Pub. Ass. vs. Tribune Ass.
1675—Wemple vs. Society of Church of Puritans.
1021—Phelan et al., Ex'rs, vs. Collender.
1029—Same vs. Same.
1327—Same vs. Same.
899½—Rothschild versus Grand st. and Forty-second st. R. R. Co.
363—Rock vs. Phenix Ins. Co.
2789—Berger versus The Mayor, &c.
3651—Duffy versus The Mayor, &c.
3835—Cowan versus The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
855—N. Y. Guar. & Ind. Co. vs. Gleason, &c.
297—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1419—McParlan vs. McParlan et al.
575—Kupfer vs. Hagen et al.
751—Loaners' Bank vs. Reeve et al.
715—Cobb vs. Wood.
863—Dwyer vs. Towler, Jr.
787—Sun Pint. & Pub. Co. vs. Tribune Ass.
379—Potts vs. Hyman, impleaded.

Nos.
1401—Wehle vs. Conner, Sheriff.
805—Yung vs. Farley et al.
741—Starin vs. Kelly.
673—Brassington vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
509—Petrie vs. Poillon.
781—Adalt vs. Noyes.
725—Nuckfeld vs. Lippman.
1811—Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c.
1675—Gottberg vs. Conner, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
938—Campbell vs. Conner, Sheriff.
696—Stafford Pavement Co. vs. Monheimer.
898—Gilliotte vs. Jackson et al.
800½—Gern vs. Fisk et al.
866—Fox et al. vs. Marx, impleaded.
420—Davis, Administratrix, vs. Heckman.
664—Weidenfield vs. Lynch.
862—N. Y. and R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan et al.

Nos.
788—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
636—Loomis et al. vs. Sutton et al.
614—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
454—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.
816—Sexton vs. Daly.
916—Hageman vs. Burr.
304—Pettretch vs. Slattery et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Calendar for December.

Nos. Appeals from Orders.
1—The Mayor, &c., vs. N. Y. & S. I. Ferry Co. et al.
2—Same vs. Same.
3—The People ex rel. The Mayor, &c., vs. Pendleton.
4—Mitchell, Ex'x, vs. Vt. Copper Min. Co.
5—Halstead et al. vs. Cockcroft.
6—Von Hermanns vs. Dailey.
7—Wilmont vs. Meserole, impleaded.
8—Herzberg et al. vs. Murray.
9—Hegeman vs. Cantrell.
10—Same vs. Same.
11—Same vs. Same.
12—Republic of Peru vs. Reeves.
13—Gutch et al. vs. Crowley.
14—Haven vs. Daly et al.
15—Welsh, Rec'r, vs. Robinson et al.

General Calendar.
1—Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.
2—Buller vs. The Mayor, &c.
3—Newfield vs. Opperman.
4—Smith vs. Fellows.
5—Griffith vs. Burke.
6—Blout vs. Rinaldo.
7—N. Y. Catholic Protectory vs. Bleecker St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
8—Mitchell et al. vs. Vt. Copper Mining Co.
9—Hunter vs. Howard, Jr.
10—Furman vs. Titus.
11—Fowler vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
12—Gibbs et al. vs. Huyler.
13—Whitman vs. Conner, Sheriff.
14—Willmont vs. Meserole et al.
15—Harnecker vs. Brown.
16—Putzel vs. Van Brunt.
17—Hegeman vs. Cantrell et al.
18—Lawrence vs. Cabot et al.
19—Isaacs vs. N. Y. Plaster Works.
20—Gould vs. Moore.
21—Goodman vs. Strohelm.
22—Beckwell vs. Ginnelly.
23—Fischer vs. Hope Mut. L. Ins. Co.

Nos.
24—Hamilton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
25—Journeay vs. Tallman.
26—McDonald et al. vs. Fraser, Trustee, &c.
27—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. Co.
28—Madison Av. Baptist Church vs. Baptist Church in Oliver street.
29—Madan vs. Covert.
30—Bull, Administratrix, vs. Spotts, Administr.
31—Carpenter vs. Brandt.
32—Tribune Ass. vs. Smith.
33—Brague vs. Lord et al.
34—Cohen vs. Platt et al.
35—Witkowski et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
36—Davis, Adm'x, vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
37—Nelson, Jr., vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Company.
38—Brague vs. Lord et al., Executors.
39—Willmont vs. Moore et al.
40—Sutherland vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
41—Nolan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
42—Vermilye vs. Dussy.
43—Weiss vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
44—Mitchell et al. vs. Vermont Cop. Min. Co.
45—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.
46—Cochran vs. Gottwald.
47—Volkman et al. vs. Feldman.
48—Haswell vs. Coursen.
49—Harrison vs. Lowrie.
50—Miller, Rec'r, vs. Hall.
51—Beck vs. Lawrence.
52—Porter vs. McGrath.
53—Kenyan vs. Sherman et al.
54—Crosby vs. Watts.
55—McHugh vs. Imp. Fire Ins. Co. of London.
56—The Produce Bank vs. Morton et al.
57—Durant vs. Abendroth, impleaded.
58—Johnson vs. Luxton.
59—Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.

Nos. Demurrers.
1—O'Callaghan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2—Neidlecht vs. Hennig.
3—Groesback vs. Groesback.
4—Crow vs. Nixon.
5—Macan et al. vs. Carey.
6—Rowland vs. The Mayor, &c.
7—Constantine vs. Rapp et al.
8—Roussell vs. St. Nicholas Ins. Co. of N. Y.

Issues of Fact.
1—Welsh vs. Robinson et al.
2—Weston et al. vs. Ketcham et al.
3—Ogden vs. Wood et al.
4—Parker vs. Harrison.
5—Palmer vs. Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Med. Co. et al.
6—Collender vs. Griffith et al.
7—Rousseau vs. Isaac.
8—Way vs. Crofut.
9—Bensel et al. vs. Gray.
10—Gray vs. Bensel.
11—Solomon, Receiver, vs. Fitzgibbon.
12—Otto vs. Rynders.
13—Mierson vs. Hoyt.
14—Olvany vs. Fox.
15—Haas vs. Haas.
16—Gans vs. Ridgely.
17—Coleman vs. Maurer.
18—Coleman vs. Mulford.
19—Coleman vs. Rosenstein.
20—Coleman vs. Dixon.
21—Sinclair Rectifying Mach. Co. vs. Reford.
22—Prime vs. Twenty-third Street R. R. Co.
23—Hennequin et al. vs. Clews.

Nos.
24—Graham vs. Livermore et al.
25—Fraser vs. Woodin.
26—Acker vs. Parker.
27—Morgan vs. The Davenport Railway Construction Co.
28—Pursell vs. The N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. et al.
29—Smith vs. Toner.
30—Harrington vs. Regan.
31—Craghead et al. vs. Kidd et al.
32—Shether et al. vs. Jacobs.
33—Nicholson et al. vs. Elliott et al.
34—Carpenter vs. Fischer et al.
35—Nitschke vs. O'Neil et al.
36—The Mayor, &c., vs. N. Y. & S. I. F. Co. et al.
37—Gutch et al. vs. Crowley.
38—Cary vs. Smith.
39—Goldberg vs. Levinson.
40—Adams et al. vs. Gray et al.
41—Daly vs. Wallach.
42—Autenrieth vs. Somerville et al.
43—Pursell vs. The Mayor, &c.
44—Schwartz vs. O'Conner et al.
45—Mills et al. vs. Coleman et al.
46—Weil vs. Fischer et al.
47—Home Life Ins. Co. vs. Mela et al.
48—Weinfeld vs. Johnson.
49—Evans vs. Vose et al.
50—Bloxam vs. Honey.
51—The Meyers Engine Co. vs. Thompson.
52—Struggman et al. vs. Miller et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—Burke vs. Hone.
2—Atlantic and Pacific Tel. Co. vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
3—Bates vs. Pelton.
4—Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. vs. Standard Union M'f'g Co.
5—Bartholomew vs. Gano.
6—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan.
7—Buhl vs. Buhl.
8—Sahm vs. Buhl.
9—Renauld et al. vs. Cullman.
10—Freedman vs. Stuart.
11—Johnston vs. Mahon.
12—Hargous vs. Neville.
13—Palmer et al. vs. Kotte et al.
14—Goetz vs. Matty.
15—Shotwell vs. Roddey et al.
16—Same vs. Same.
17—More vs. McBride.
18—Ladd vs. Capin.
19—Gossner vs. Schepeler et al.
20—Hauchen et al. vs. Park et al.
21—Hennessy et al. vs. Ledlard et al.
22—Hennessy et al. vs. Wheeler.
23—Hennessy et al. vs. Cullmann.
24—Gadivan vs. Gilmore.
25—Rhodes vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
26—Arkenburgh vs. Sheridan et al.
27—Finkenaur vs. Dempsey.
28—Winchell vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Nos.
29—Einstein, as Executor, et al. vs. Farmer.
30—Sage vs. Vermilye.
31—Rustin vs. Martin, impleaded, &c.
32—Kameon vs. Wanner.
33—Bruckel vs. Nosser.
34—Selby vs. Selby.
35—Sharpley vs. Schuster.
36—Steele et al. vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.
37—Reed vs. Gannon, impleaded, &c.
38—Griswold vs. Dowa.
39—Capron vs. Thompson.
40—Devine vs. Lawler et al.
41—Trowbridge, Receiver, &c., vs. Moore.
42—Tracy vs. Hall.
43—Hart vs. Mers.
44—De Leyer vs. Wade.
45—Platt vs. Platt.
46—Manhattan Bleaching and Dyeing Co. vs. Friese.
47—Matthews vs. Delnay.
48—McGrath vs. Dick.
49—Bruckel vs. Bruckel et al.
50—Espenchied vs. Freund et al.
51—Fields vs. Tannenholtz et al.
52—White vs. Stout et al.
53—Lalor vs. Moore.
54—Phelps vs. Redfield.
55—Kissick vs. Gilmour.
56—Wheeler vs. Murray.
57—Jacobs et al. vs. Crothy et al.
58—Butler vs. Lee.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2510—O'Gorman versus Kamak.
2505—Leinecke versus Brennan.
2798—Phelps vs. King, adm'x.
401½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
2287—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
1269—Hook, adm'x, vs. Matthews.

1093—Davis, Rec'r, vs. Brown.
1274—Dunn vs. Meserole.
1069—Moller vs. Tusha.
403—Bennett vs. Stern.
2403—Wheat vs. Pardiss.
875—Sheran vs. Farley.
2562—Oakley vs. The Mayor.
1408—Draper vs. Rinaldo.
1551—Poillon vs. Lichenstein.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. For Inquest.
1573—Children's Aid Society vs. Mackay.
1574—Children's Aid Society vs. Sherlock.
October Calendar.
2302—Jacobs vs. Lichtenstein.
2427—Jarvis et al. vs. Driggs et al.
Ready—October.
1572—Banks vs. James.
1436—Browning vs. Home Ins. Co. of Ohio.
360—Horton vs. Reddington.
1458—Eisner vs. Morgan.

Nos.
1442—Jones vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2124—Conway vs. The Mayor.
1098—Smith vs. German Exchange Bank.
2317—Walsh vs. The Mayor.
2311—Littlepage vs. The Mayor.
2125—Conway vs. The Mayor.
2705—The People vs. The Mayor and Board of Apportionment.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5791—Dissay vs. Swartwout.
3332—Starin, Jr., vs. Decker.
4224—Damrosch vs. Goodspeed.
5466—Rigney vs. Acker.
3600—Tausch vs. Eslinger et al.
3613—Van Etten et al. vs. Van Hise.

Nos.
5190—Josephine et al. vs. Zeiner.
5529—Croghan vs. O'Beirne.
5837—Hughes vs. Bermger et a.
5393—Man. & Mer. Bank vs. Shapter.
3411—West vs. Lynch.
2334—Daly vs. Ryan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2865—De Voe et al. vs. La Cour.
3525—Dale vs. Brinckerhoff et al.
5869—Merrick Th. Co. vs. Hamburg.
4449—Storey vs. Salomon.
4450—Griffin vs. Salomon.
5541—Meriquet vs. Debray et al.
5686—Muldaur et al. vs. Strauss.

Nos.
5506—Niggle vs. Mank.
5269—Reid vs. West.
1572—Guy vs. Hart.
5749—Moos vs. Haug.
3867—Gonner vs. Doyle.
3455—Kidder vs. Schmitt et al.
3317—McCann vs. Smith et al.
3319—Friedlander et al. vs. Epstein.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4295—Wagner vs. Meisner.
4844—Schubach vs. Willis.
5591—First Nat. Bank of Charleston, W. Va., vs. Morgan.
5592—Same vs. Same.
5191—McCormack et al. vs. Bissell.
5127—Moland vs. Berge.
5771—Gilbert vs. Collins et al.
4583—U. S. B'k of Pittsburg, Penn., vs. Mallory et al.

Nos.
5543—Lange vs. Conradi.
5725—O'Neill vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
5726—Fagan vs. The Mayor, &c.
5333—Black vs. Samuels.
3296—Grosz et al. versus Berth et al.
5417—Dodge et al. vs. Tollner.
5534—Blum vs. Entrup et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

George Stiner, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Welsh, burglary.
Alfred Cropsey, burglary.
John D. Schirdbauer, grand larceny.
Mary Williams, grand larceny.
John Ramsey, grand larceny.
Mary Ann Foley, grand larceny.
Lizzie Bergen, petit larceny.
Lizzie Quinn, petit larceny.

GOOD THANKSGIVING EVE DEEDS.

The following from a late number of the Newton (Iowa) *Headlight*, has a pleasant sound: "A long line of 'ghosts' paraded our streets Wednesday night about 10 o'clock, escorting a wagon-load of turkeys, oysters, &c. Every needy family in town was made happy by the present of a fine turkey, oysters, crackers, &c., for Thanksgiving, and the 'Angels of Mercy' disappeared as mysteriously as they came."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Mar. & P. b3. 10	600 Lake Shore....... 59⅝
100 Mar. Pf. & P. 10⅛	700 do............ 59⅝
80 Tel. & Wab........ 9	200 do........c. 59⅝
400 do........... 5¼	700 do............ 59⅝
400 Western Union.... 75⅝	1800 do.......s3. 59¼
900 do.........c. 75⅝	500 do............ 59⅜
800 do........... 75⅝	60 do............ 59⅜
600 Ohio & Miss...... 17¼	500 do............ 59½
100 do......b3. 17⅜	700 do............ 59⅝
100 do........... 17¼	1400 do............ 60
900 do........... 17	1500 do............ 59⅞
1000 Pacific Mail..s3. 41⅛	900 do.........s3. 59⅞
900 do........... 41¼	100 Union Pac.....b3. 78⅝
1500 do........... 41⅛	100 do.......b10. 78⅝
1700 do........... 41	900 do............ 78
100 do.........c. 41	700 do............ 77¾
60 Morris & Essex.. 108⅜	100 do............ 77⅞
100 Erie Railway..... 16⅜	900 do............ 77⅞
1700 do........... 16½	100 do.........s3. 76⅞
100 do.......s3. 16⅝	100 do............ 76⅞
900 do.........c. 16⅜	500 do............ 76⅞
100 do.........c. 16⅜	200 Mich. Central..... 61⅞
100 Kan. Pac......... 14	900 do............ 61⅞
600 North-west.. b3. 38	300 do............ 61⅞
100 do........... 38⅞	100 do............ 61¾
75 do........... 38¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., call bs............12.115	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n...........120⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65............12.115¾	30,000 do..........12.120⅛
14,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C............12.117⅛	1,500 do..........120
30,000 U. S. 5s, '81R. 117	2,600 do.......b.c.c.120
20,000 do............116⅞	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 122⅜
	1,900 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......small 122

SALES FROM 9:30 TO 3 P. M.

$9,000 Tenn. 6s, n. b3. 43½	900 Mich. Central...... 61½
6,000 D. of C. 3.65s 68⅝	900 do............ 61⅝
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 79⅝	600 do.........s3. 61⅝
6,000 do......... 79⅝	800 do............ 61½
4,000 Erie 5th...... 97½	900 Union Pacific..... 78
2,000 N. W. C. C. G. 84⅝	100 do............ 77¾
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st 80⅛	100 do............ 77⅞
100 Mar. L. & M. A. P. 9⅝	100 do............ 77¾
100 M. L. & M. Pref. A. P. 10	900 do............ 77⅝
700 Western Union.... 75⅝	9000 Lake Shore....... 59⅞
1400 do........... 75¾	5000 do............ 59⅛
100 do.......b3. 75⅞	800 do.........s3. 59⅛
800 do........... 75⅝	500 do............ 59⅛
100 U. S. Express.... 54⅝	900 do.........s3. 59
50 Amer. Express.... 60¼	1000 do............ 59⅜
700 A. & P. Tel...... 20	300 do............ 59½
900 do.......b3. 20⅛	1000 do............ 59¼
51 do........... 20	4700 do............ 59¼
900 do.......b3. 20⅛	400 do............ 59⅛
800 do.......b3. 20⅛	9000 do............ 59⅝
600 do........... 20⅛	2500 do.........b3. 59⅛
100 do........... 20⅛	500 do............ 59⅜
51 do........... 20	3300 do............ 59¾
900 do........... 20½	1000 do.........s3. 59½
900 do........... 20⅝	1000 do............ 59⅝
100 Pacific Mail..... 40⅞	100 Pittsburg........ 90¼
600 do.......s3. 40⅞	500 North-western.... 39
1000 do.......b3. 41	100 do............ 38⅞
400 do........... 40⅞	300 do.........b3. 39
900 do.......b3. 40⅞	100 do........s30. 38⅞
200 do.......s3. 40⅞	100 Ohio & Miss...... 17¼
500 do........... 40⅞	100 do............ 17⅛
100 do.......s3. 40⅝	100 North-western Pf. 58⅞
600 do........... 40⅝	300 do............ 54⅝
800 do........... 40⅝	100 do............ 54⅝
1000 do........... 40⅞	145 N. J. Central..... 105
100 do.......b3. 40⅝	200 Rock Island...... 105
600 do........... 40⅝	100 St. Paul......... 36
100 Erie Railway..... 16⅛	100 St. Paul Pref..b3. 66⅝
500 do........... 16⅛	100 do............ 66⅝
40 Del., Lack. & W. 119⅝	

MONDAY, Dec. 6—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a falling off of $1,358,700 in legal tenders and $1,105,000 in specie. This leaves the banks an excess, above legal requirements, of $8,171,875.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 27.	Dec. 4.	Dec. 5, 1874.
Loans	$271,910,900	$271,006,500	$286,061,000
Specie	16,262,500	15,157,500	14,407,900
Legal tenders	47,038,900	45,680,900	50,221,700
Deposits	215,808,400	210,663,300	219,632,100
Circulation	18,512,100	18,750,000	25,012,600

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	Nov. 27.	Dec. 4.	Differences.
Specie	$16,262,500	$15,157,500	Dec. $1,105,000
Legal tenders	47,038,900	45,680,900	Dec. 1,358,700
Total reserve	$63,301,400	$60,837,700	Dec. $2,463,700
Reserve required against deposits	53,592,100	52,635,825	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	9,349,300	8,171,875	Dec. 1,177,425

The payment into the City Treasury of several million dollars for taxes created a little flurry in the money market early in the week, the rate for call loans having advanced to 7 ⅌ cent. gold on Monday. Since then the market has gradually become easier, and toward the close there were liberal offerings at 4@5 ⅌ cent., with exceptions at even lower rates. No apprehensions are felt in regard to the future course of the market, although as the year draws to a close the demand for money will probably increase in order to assist in the annual settlements. The supply of mercantile paper is scarce, and prime names are readily taken at 6@7 ⅌ cent. The banks are not buying freely, as they have facilities for employing their funds in other directions.

The London money market is still characterized by extreme ease, and three months' discounts remain at about 2¼ ⅌ cent., against 3 ⅌ cent. at the Bank of England. The bank gained £116,000 sterling for the week ending Wednesday, but since then £799,000 has been withdrawn on balance. Consols advanced sharply toward the close, and United States bonds were also firm and higher on the reports concerning the efforts looking to a peaceful solution of the Eastern difficulty. The final sales were at a slight reaction from the highest point. The rates for sterling exchange were reduced on Tuesday from $4 84½ to $4 83½ for long, and from $4 88 to $4 87 for demand sterling, with business chiefly at $4 83@$4 83½, and $4 86½@$4 87. The transactions were very moderate, the demand having been on a smaller scale than usual. Gold, after an early advance from 114⅝ to 115⅝ on the rumored dissensions in the Cabinet over the Cuban question, became weak on the denial of the same and fresh rumors of a more peaceful tenor. The lowest quotations were touched on Saturday, when sales were made down to 114¼@114⅜. The decline was hastened by the improvement in consols, and the increased payments by the Treasury during the week on account of called bonds. Cash gold was very easy, and most of the loans were made at 2@4 ⅌ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm early in the week, but afterward declined, in sympathy with gold. The market was without special feature. In railroad bonds the most important changes were in the Union Pacific issues, which advanced sharply on the favorable decision of the Supreme Court in the Union Pacific case, the transactions being large. Subsequently there was a partial reaction. Next to the Pacific issues the largest dealings were in Chicago and North-western and Milwaukee and St. Paul, which were firm. State bonds were weak and lower for Tennessees.

The chief event of the week in financial circles was the decision of the United States Supreme Court in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad in its suit against the Government. The decision naturally tended to stimulate speculation in the stock and securities of the company, and the price of the former advanced from 74¼ to 82¾. Subsequently, under the influence of a host of unfavorable rumors circulated by the "bears," the price fell off to 76½, with closing transactions at 77½@78. Michigan Central was noticeably weak, declining to 57, the decline being based on unfavorable reports in regard to the financial condition of the company. The price at the close showed a sharp recovery from the decline, the stock selling at 61¼@61⅝. Western Union declined to 74¾, Pacific Mail to 40⅜, North-western to 38¼, New-York Central to 104½, and St. Paul to 35. The quotations for these stocks in the final transactions showed a decided improvement, North-western selling at 38⅞@39, St. Paul at 36, Pacific Mail at 40¼, and New-York Central at 105½. Lake Shore declined from 62⅝ to 58⅛, and closed at 59¾. The extreme prices for Erie were 15⅛ and 16½, and the closing quotation 16¼@16½. In the late dealings Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was active, and advanced to 20⅞. The entire market was generally firm at the close.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Dec. 5, 1874.
American Gold	115⅝	114¼	111⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	117⅞	117¼	113⅞
United States 5-20s, '67, coup.	122⅞	122⅜	119⅞
New-York Central	106	104⅛	101⅞
Rock Island	105½	105	101½
Pacific Mail	43⅛	40⅜	41⅞
St. Paul	36½	35	36⅞
St. Paul Preferred	66⅜	65⅛	57¼
Lake Shore	62⅝	58⅛	80⅝
North-western	39½	38¼	46⅜
North-western Preferred	54⅝	53¼	60⅞
Western Union	76⅝	74⅜	82¼
Union Pacific	82¾	74¼	35⅝
Wabash	5⅝	5	30¼
Del., Lack. and Western	119⅞	119⅛	107⅞
New-Jersey Central	105¾	104	106¼
Panama	127	126½	115
Erie	16½	15⅛	26⅞
Ohio	18⅞	16⅞	29¼
C. C. and I. C.	4½	4¼	10⅛
Harlem	133	133	130½

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 4.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central	105⅝	105¼	105¼	105⅝
Erie	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16½
Erie Preferred	31½	30½	31½	
Lake Shore	59⅞	58⅞	59¼	59⅜
Wabash	5¼	5	5	5¼
North-western	39	38½	38⅞	39
North-western Pref.	54⅝	53⅞	54⅛	54½
Rock Island	105	105	104⅞	105
Milwaukee & St. P.	36	35⅝	35⅞	36
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	66⅜	65⅝	66¼	66⅝
Pittsburg	90¼	90¼	90⅛	90⅝
Del., Lac. & West'n	119⅝	119⅝	119	119⅝
New-Jersey Central	105½	105	105	105½
Michigan Central	63	60⅝	61¼	61⅝
Illinois Central	93½	93½	93½	94
Union Pacific	78⅞	77½	77½	78
Han. & St. Joseph	21	20⅝	21	21½
Ohio & Mississippi	17⅜	17	17	17½
Western Union	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	75¾
At. & Pac. Tel.	20⅝	19½	20⅝	20⅞
Pacific Mail	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	40⅞
Quicksilver Pref.	22	22	22½	23
Wells-Far. & Co., Ex.	83	83	81	84
United States Ex.	55	55	54½	55

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Nov. 13	$4,135,565
August	30,805,475	Nov. 20	4,718,735
September	33,527,508	Nov. 27	2,985,749
October	22,964,705	Dec. 4	3,447,076
Nov. 6	3,310,530		
Total			$130,107,397
Total same period in 1874			153,118,886
Decrease in 1875			$26,951,490

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,960,318	Nov. 9	$5,815,923
August	20,866,185	Nov. 16	4,832,890
September	20,230,040	Nov. 23	5,519,647
October	22,159,396	Nov. 30	5,549,352
Nov. 2	1,889,917		
Total			$112,527,978
Total in same period in 1874			120,291,938
Decrease in 1875			$7,763,960
Gold, Dec. 4, 1875			114⅝
Gold, Dec. 5, 1874			111⅝

The exports of gold and silver from New York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	Nov. 13	$156,418
August	3,954,427	Nov. 20	397,500
September	1,245,809	Nov. 27	706,564
October	1,957,005	Dec. 4	351,696
Nov. 6	604,151		
Total			$18,330,374
Total same period in 1874			21,991,059
Decrease in 1875			$3,660,685

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,596,717	$7,832,434
August	11,705,078	5,055,030
September	10,471,944	1,313,544
October	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,900	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,000
Nov. 27	1,680,000	430,000
Dec. 4	1,598,000	244,700
Total	$49,857,641	$21,724,380
Total to same date in 1874	51,321,505	22,565,198

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ TO THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the communication of Mr. Charles Barrett, which appears in the financial column of to-day's *Times*. It is a sequel to a communication which appeared in the same columns on Saturday last. Mr. Barrett's reputation in New-England as a railroad accountant requires no indorsement. He was induced to examine into the condition of your property in consequence of the startling disclosures which were developed in his recent examination of the affairs of the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts.

The result appears anything but flattering to the honesty and capacity of your "eminently respectable" Directors, as the *Evening Post* says, "whose names are a guarantee against fraud or mismanagement."

INVESTOR.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Holders of the first mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are notified that by sending their address to the Committee, at the offices of Perkins, Livingston Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., a copy of the plan of reorganization will be forwarded to them.

C. L. PERKINS,
JESSE HOYT,
L. H. MEYER,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Beans, bbls	41	Rosin, bbls	679
Broom-corn, bales	147	Spirits Turp., bbls	131
Cotton, bales	3,492	Crude Turp., bbls	150
Copper, bbls	207	Tar, bbls	103
Copper, cakes	100	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,850
Dried Fruits, pkgs	16	Beef, pkgs	40
Eggs, bbls	929	Pork, pkgs	334
Flour, bbls	13,913	Lard, tcs	1,678
Meal, bbls	700	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,571
Wheat, bushels	59,700	Butter, pkgs	4,075
Corn, bushels	21,800	Cheese, pkgs	3,013
Oats, bushels	35,278	Dressed Hogs, No.	4
Malt, bushels	3,344	Oil-meal, pkgs	660
Rye, bushels	2,000	Sugar, bbls	317
Peas, bushels	24,734	Stearine, pkgs	204
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Starch, pkgs	1,100
Grass-seed, bags	22	Tea, pkgs	14
Grease, pkgs	145	Tallow, pkgs	145
Hops, bales	146	Tobacco, hhds	73
Hides, No.	28	Tobacco, pkgs	11
Hides, bdls	174	Whisky, bbls	223
Leather, sides	11,354	Wool, bales	42

ASHES—Have been inactive at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow in fair request at 31c.@33c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Steady but quiet; 791 bags Maracaibo sold at 19⅝c.@21c., gold.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery at unchanged quotations....Ordinary quoted at 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.@12⅞c.; Middling, 13 1-16c.@13¼c., ⅌ lb....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,063 bales, (of which 639 bales were on last evening,) including 651 bales to shippers, 375 bales to spinners, and 37 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been moderate at essentially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,300 bales, (of which 2,800 bales were on last evening, and 10,500 bales to-day,) with — bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13 1-16c.; January, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; February, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; March, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; April, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; May, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; June, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; July, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c.; August, 14 5-16c.@14⅜c., showing an advance of 1-32c. ⅌ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,492 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 35,347 bales, against 24,616 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 14,129 bales, including 11,450 bales to Liverpool, 870 bales to Rotterdam, 1,584 bales to Bremen, and 225 bales to Havre....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 793,991 bales, (of which were 475,034 bales to British ports and 318,957 bales to the Continent,) against 705,648 bales same time the previous year.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been without change as to values, on a restricted business.

CORDAGE—Has been very quiet at former figures.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in very moderate demand, within the range of $2 30@$2 38 for No. 1, short and full count.

FISH—Trade has been generally slow in this line, yet holders have been firm in their views. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 75@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5@$7; Hake, $4@$4 50; new Mackerel quoted at $18@$20 for No. 1, $15@$17 for No. 2, and $8@$10 50 for No. 3 ⅌ bbl; Pickled Herrings, $3 75@$5 50; Smoked Herrings at 26c.@30c. for scaled, and 23c.@25c. for No. 1 ⅌ box, (the higher figures from store;) Dutch Herring, $1 12@$1 15 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted rather easier in price, under free offerings and a generally slow movement, the main call having been from export buyers, for shipping Extras for the English market, and for Minnesota Extras, the latter for the West Indies and South America. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,750 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4 50@$5 75, mainly at $4 75@$5 25; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour $3 70@$4 30; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 40@$4 85, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75 for fair to choice; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 40@$5 90, mainly at $5 50@$5 75; City Mills Extra, $5 10@$6 65, chiefly at $6 10@$6 50; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 40; round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 40 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 25@$7, mainly at $6@$6 50, and patent at $6 60@$9 50, chiefly at $7 10@$7 50, and trade and Family Extras within yesterday's range. Included in the sales have been 4,900 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour dull and rather weaker as to values, within the previous range; 900 bbls. sold in lots....Rye Flour as last quoted; sales, 270 bbls....Corn-meal steady; sales, 950 bbls., including 600 bbls. Brandywine at $4 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—More activity has been reported in Wheat, opening at a partial reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel, but closing rather more steadily. The bulk of the business has been on export account, and mainly in Spring. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 197,000 bushels at $1 35 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 35 for do., in store (part of a boat-load); $1 35@$1 36 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 27 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring afloat, (with $1 25 bid and $1 27 asked for prime do., in store;) $1 22 for Mixed Milwaukee Spring; $1 15 for new No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 15 for ungraded North-west Spring, afloat; $1 03@$1 05, mostly at $1 04, for rejected Spring; $1 22 for old Chicago Spring, in store; $1 10@$1 25 for Red Western, poor to prime, chiefly at $1 24 for prime, in store....Corn has been in moderate demand, partly for shipment, and quoted firm....Sales have been reported of 46,500 bushels at 74c.@74½c. for sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat, closing with 74c. bid and 74½c. asked for prime; 73c.@73½c. (nominally) for steamer do., afloat; 74½c.@75c. for High Mixed Western, car lots; 74½c.@75c. for Yellow Western; 62c.@70c. for very damp to prime dry new Mixed Western, mainly at 66c.@70c.; 70c. for new Yellow Western; 72c. for new and old mixed Western, (8,000 bushels,) afloat, and 70c. for new White Southern....Rye quiet at previous prices; a few car lots sold at 95c. for prime State and 90c. for good Pennsylvania....Barley has been quoted higher with a better demand noted to-day. Sales have been reported of 58,500 bushels at $1 23 for choice Canada West, afloat; $1 18 for very good do., in store; $1 10 for No. 2 Bay, afloat; $1 12 for fair do., to arrive; $1 10 for do., in store; $1 for two-rowed State, afloat, and $1 12 six-rowed State....Malt and Seed as last quoted....Of Canada Peas, 4,000 bushels prime, in bond, to arrive, sold at $1 07 ⅌ bushel; market steady....Oats have been in fair demand at a shade firmer prices, with sales reported since our last of 80,000 bushels at 43c.@50c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly within the range of 47c.@50c. for good to strictly prime; 45c.@50½c. for poor to very good White do., car lots; 48c.@51c. for fair to fancy White Western; 47c.@48½c. for fair to very good Mixed State; 50c. for Mixed and White State, (about 2,500 bushels, of which about three-fourths were White,) taken together....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially as last quoted.

HIDES—Have been in more request, closing with more steadiness. The week's receipts have been 55,868 Hides and 195 bales do.; sales, 42,570 Hides and 35 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Rickard & Andersen, 5,800 Dry Montevideo, 20½ lb., at 20c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 1,505 Dry Montevideo, 22½ lb., at 21c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 3,010 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 20 to 21 lb., at 17c.@17½c., gold, 4 months to 3 ⅌ cent. discount, as they run; 1,820 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10 to 12 lb., at 16c., gold, 60 days, usual selections; 3,100 Dry California, 21 to 22 lb., at 20c.@20½c., gold, 60 days, usual selections; 4,240 Dry Orinoco, 20 to 22 lb., at 19½c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 3,405 Dry Mexican, 18 to 20 lb.; 1,000 Dry Tampico, 16 lb., on private terms; 4,175 Dry Texas, 21 to 23 lb., at 18½c.@19c., currency, 4 months, selected; 905 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb.; 905 Wet-salted Matamoras, 59 lb.; 5,400 Wet-salted Texas, 55 to 60 lb., on private terms; 1,500 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9½c., currency, cash, and 35 bales Calcutta Cow, 15 lb., on private terms. And to-day, 1,000 Montevideo at 21c., gold; 3,010 Montevideo, Seconds, 20@21 lb., at 17c.@17½c., gold, four months, to 3 ⅌ cent. discount, as they run; 1,540 Dry Texas, on private terms, and 550 City Slaughter, at 9½c., currency....Stock in first hands this morning, 154,800 Hides, and 1,500 bales do., against 200,000 Hides and 1,025 bales do., same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in less demand, and quoted easier in price. New-York State, new crop, quoted at 12c.@16c.; Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@8c.; California, 17c.@20c. Receipts for the week, 1,030 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, 34,030 bales, against 20,003 bales same period in 1874; export clearances for the week, 998 bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 10,700 bales, against 9,164 bales same period in 1874.

NAILS—Have been very lightly dealt in at $3 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin very quiet on the basis of $1 70@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained ⅌ 280 lb.; sales, 200 bbls. good strained at $1 75....Tar and Pitch dull at old figures....Spirits Turpentine quoted easier on a moderate inquiry; quoted at 36½c.@37c. for merchantable ⅌ gallon; sales, 180 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude steady but quiet at 7c., in bulk, and at 10¼c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined dull, with early delivery quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@19c....Naphtha at 9½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12⅜c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted about steady, but quiet. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 900 bbls. Western Mess at $22 25@$22 40....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20, with City quoted at $22 50@$23; Extra Prime, $10@$10 50....And for forward delivery, Western Mess in moderate demand, with sales of 2,000 bbls., seller February, at $20 65@$20 70....Dressed Hogs have been of readier sale, with City quoted at 9¼c.@9⅝c. for heavy to very light....Cut meats have been in quite moderate request in the local market at about former figures. Sales have been reported of 18,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, within our previous range....Bacon inactive, with sales reported here of 60 bxs. City Long Clear at 11½c.; Western Long Clear quoted at 10⅞c....And for Western delivery, 1,100 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10c.@10½c....Lard has been in fair request, but irregular in price....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. contract, at 12 15-16c., and 335 tcs. new at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs., seller December, at 12 15-16c., closing at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c.; 750 tcs., seller January, at 13c., closing at 12 15-16c.@13c.; 1,000 tcs., seller February, at 13⅛c.; 750 tcs., March, at 13¼c.; 1,000 tcs., seller to and including May, on the basis of 13 1-16c. for February, 13 3-16c. for March, 13 5-16c. for April, and 13 7-16c. for May; and 250 tcs., October, 1876, at 13⅜c....And of City Lard, 60 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 12⅝c., and small lots of No. 1 at 12¼c....And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent, at 13⅝c., quoted at 13⅝c.@13¾c., with West India grade at 12⅝c....Beef quiet at former figures....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration....Tallow good request and firm, with sales of 115,000 lb. good to prime at 9⅛c.@9¼c., with choice City held at 9⅜c. ⅌ lb....Stearine inactive, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c., on sales of 70 tcs.; choice City, in hhds., held at 13½c....Of Grease, 75 tcs. sold at 8¼c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

SALT—Has been in fair request, with Liverpool Ground ranging from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 55@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Dull at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold.

SKINS—Deer have been very quiet at about former figures; receipts, 92 bales; sales, 23,000 lb. Puerto Cabello and 2,000 lb. Vera Cruz on private terms....Goat have been moderately sought after at steady figures; receipts, 100 bales; sales, 200 bales Curacoa, 62 bales Payta, 50 bales Cape, and 25 bales Mexican, on private terms....Deer quoted thus: Guatemala at 52½c.; Honduras, 45c.; Central American, trimmed, 47½c.; not trimmed, 38½c.; Sisal, 45c.; Para, 47½c.; Puerto Cabello, 42½c., currency, ⅌ lb....Tampico Goat, 50c.@51c.; Matamoras, 50c.@51c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, 48c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 60c.; Patna, 30c.@37c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand, with Castile quoted at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in moderate request, mainly in a jobbing way, at about former quotations. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 47½c.@49c.; East India Pepper, 15c.@15¼c.; White Pepper, 24½c.; Pimento, 13½c.@14c.; Ginger, 9½c.@11c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—Raw firm, and offered sparingly, but rather inactive. Sales to-day, 303 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; 1,800 bags Singapore at 7⅞c. And, last evening, 9,900 bags old crop Brown Pernambuco at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb....Refined, unchanged.

TEAS—Steady, with sales reported of 700 hf. chests Green, 800 hf. chests Oolong, 600 hf. chests Congou, and 800 hf. chests Japan, on private terms.

WHISKY—Firmer and in moderate request. Sales 100 bbls. at $1 16. And of Alcohol, 60 bbls. at $2 18 ⅌ bbl.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the way of berth freights have been limited, but the market has been very firm, especially in view of the scant supply of room offering. There has been a moderate business noted in the clearing line, with rates quoted steady, and Grain and Petroleum tonnage particularly wanted....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 50 bales Cotton at 11-32d. ⅌ lb.; 75 pkgs. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 900 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ⅌ lb., as it runs; 1,200 bbls. Apples, part reported at 5s. ⅌ bbl.; 800 pkgs. Provisions, part at 50s.; 20 tons Leather at 80s. ⅌ ton, and 12,500 staves on private terms. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 750 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 75,000 bushels Wheat at 12d. ⅌ bushel; 1,000 tons Provisions, &c., at 50s.@55s., chiefly at 50s. ⅌ ton. Also a British ship, with about 3,200 bales Cotton, from Savannah, reported on private terms; and a British bark, with about 2,000 bales do., from Galveston, reported at ⅝d. ⅌ lb....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl; 8,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 10 tons Lignum Vitæ at 25s. ⅌ ton, and by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 10½d. ⅌ 60 lb; 350 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl; 500 bbls. Sugar, 280 pkgs. Lard, part at 50s. ⅌ ton, and 6,500 Staves reported on private terms....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 503 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms, quoted at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 508 tons, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 9d. ⅌ quarter, and a bark, with about 3,500 quarters do., from Philadelphia, reported at the same rate....For Havre, a British bark, 598 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, reported at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. (with option of Dunkirk;) a schooner, with about 1,800 bales Cotton, from Mobile, reported at 1¼c. ⅌ lb....For the Continent, a German bark, 922 tons, hence, with equal to about 5,800 bbls. Petroleum, and two others, 907 tons and 523 tons, (to arrive,) with do. from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 675 bales Cotton, reported (as of recent engagement) at 1c. ⅌ lb.; 1,200 pkgs. Tobacco, at 50s. for hhds. and $1 ⅌ bale; 1,000 sides of Leather at 1c. ⅌ lb.; 100 bbls. Beef at 6s. ⅌ bbl.; 500 pkgs. Lard at 52s. 6d. ⅌ ton, and 1,350 pkgs. Merchandise at full market rates....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 bales Cotton, part at 4½ reich-marks; 2,500 pkgs. Provisions, on the basis of 2½ reich-marks....For Halifax, a British schooner, about 1,500 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 25c.@30c. ⅌ bbl....For Hayti, a British schooner, 125 tons, with Lumber from St. John, reported at $7, and back to this port with Logwood, at $4; and an American brig, 281 tons, with Lumber, from Cherryfield, Me., at $9, gold, and back to this port with Logwood, at $4, currency....For Yarmouth, N. S., a British schooner, 100 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $3 ⅌ ton....For Havana, two schooners, hence, with Potatoes and Hay, at 60c. and $1 75....For Bahia, a British brig, about 2,000 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1 10 ⅌ bbl., net....For Portland, two American schooners, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 85@$2 ⅌ ton....For Providence, two schooners, with Cotton, from Galveston, reported at ⅝c.@11-16c. ⅌ lb....For New Bedford, an American schooner, 135 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 60 ⅌ ton....For Philadelphia, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Woodstock Mills, at $6 25....For New York, an American scooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 25; an American brig, with do., from Woodstock Mills, at $6 75; and an American schooner, with do., from Pensacola, at $7 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12⅝c.@12 11-16c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11½c.@11¾c.; net receipts, 2,351 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,890 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 57,492 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Cotton quiet. Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 13,222 bales; gross, 13,762 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,515 bales; to France, 10,793 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 197,814 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 3,052 bales; exports to the Continent, 6,017 bales; coastwise, 164 bales; stock, 70,428 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—Wool—Domestic Wool has been in good demand, the sales foot up a fair average of all kinds and prices are well sustained. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fine Fleeces, including X and XX, principally at 46c.@48c., and Medium and XXX at 48c.@50c., but holders are very indifferent about selling at these rates. Medium and No. 1 Fleeces are in demand, and firm at 48c.@50c., but in Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces very little has been done; Combing and Delaine Fleeces continue in demand, with sales at 48c.@64c. for washed, and 40c.@49½c. for unwashed, including several lots of Kentucky at 40c.@49½c.; the most desirable lots of domestic Combing are held at 65c. Pulled Wools have been selling moderately, and supplies are coming in quite freely; sales of Super at 40c.@50c., including choice Eastern and Maine at 48c.@50c. The demand for California Wool continues quite active, the sales of the week comprising 720,000 lb. Fall and Spring at prices varying from 15c.@33c. for poor to good Spring, and 14c.@30c. for Fall, the latter for very choice. The total sales of domestic for the week amount to 1,451,900 lb.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Flour dull. Wheat active, lower, closing easy; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 03; No. 2 do., 99c. bid, spot; sales at $1@$1 00⅝ January; closed at $1 bid, January; $1 01⅞ February; No. 3 do., 84c.; Rejected, 71c. Corn irregular, but in the main higher; No. 2 Mixed, 46c.@47½c. spot; 45½c. bid, December; 43½c.@44c. January; Rejected Old, 41c.@44½c.; New, 38c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 29½c. spot; 30c. bid, January; 34½c. May. Barley easier but not quotably lower at 84½c. spot; 84c. January. Rye steady, unchanged. Pork opened firm but closed dull at $19 15@$19 20, spot; $19 12½@$19 15, December; $19 30, February. Lard in fair demand, advanced at $12 17½@$12 20, spot; $12 15@$12 17½, all the year; $12 35, February. Bulk Meats easier but not quotably lower; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c., and 10⅜c.@10½c. Whisky, $1 11. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 450 bushels Rye. There was no afternoon call of the board to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4.—Flour dull, unchanged; only a local demand. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 41@$1 42, cash; $1 47, January; No. 3 do., $1 25 bid, cash. Corn dull, drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 42c.@42½c., cash; 42c., December. Oats dull, lower to sell; No. 2, 32c. bid for Regular; 32c.@33⅛c. bid for Fresh; sales at 33c., December. Barley and Rye dull, unchanged. Pork dull and lower; offered at $20, cash; $19 87½ next week. Lard dull, at 12c. up country; held at 12½c. here. Bulk Meats and Green Meats dull, unchanged; only a jobbing trade. Whisky steady, unchanged. Hogs firmer, active; pens cleared out; Yorkers, $6 50@$6 75; Packing, $6 75@$7. Cattle dull; demand light; good to choice Native Steers, $5 25@$5 12½; medium to fair do., $4 50@$5; Common, $3 25@$3 50; Cows, $2 50@$3 50; Stockers, $2 50@$4; Feeders, $4@$4 37½; good to choice Texans, $3 50@$4; medium to fair, $2 75@$3 25; common, $2 25@$2 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bush. Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 head Hogs, 850 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand, at $1 15@$1 30. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats quiet but steady at 30c.@43c. Barley and Rye quiet, unchanged. Pork—Demand fair; market firm at $21, spot and February; $21 50, March. Lard opened firm but closed dull; Steam, $12 50@$12 60¼, spot; $13, February; $13 25, buyer February; closed with buyer off; Kettle, 13c.@13½c. Bulk Meats steady, unchanged. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand. Green Meats inactive; sales of Heavy Sides at 10¼c.; Hams, 10⅝c. for 14½ lb. average; 10⅞c. for 15 lb. average. Live Hogs quiet but steady; common Light rather dull at $6 50@$6 80; fair to good Packing, $6 90@$7 25; choice Heavy, $7 30@$7 40; receipts, 3,184 head; shipments, 785 head. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 10. Butter steady, unchanged.

TOLEDO, Dec. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer and held higher; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 21; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; Amber Michigan, $1 17; December, $1 16¾; February, $1 21; March, $1 24; No. 2 do., 97c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 21; No. 3 Red, $1 01; rejected, 80c. Corn firmer; held higher; high mixed, 50c.; December, 52c.; new, spot, 47c.; January, 48c.; all the year, 47⅝c.; low mixed, 51c.; new, 46½c.; No. 2 White, 49c.; no grade, 50c.; new, 45½c.; damaged, 42c. Oats quiet but steady. Clover-seed steady, with a moderate demand, at $7 15@$7 25. Dressed Hogs steady, with a moderate demand, at $8 25. Receipts last 24 hours—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels. Shipments last 24 hours—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Flour steady; sales, 1,700 bbls. Wheat unchanged; sales, No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; Extra White Michigan, $1 55. Corn quiet at 70c.@71c. Barley higher and active; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1; 25,000 bushels do. at $1 02½; 2,500 bushels choice do. at $1 10; 2,800 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 08; 25,000 bushels do. at $1 10; 10,000 bushels do. at $1 11; 12,000 bushels by sample at $1 12. Corn-meal—$30 for Bolted, $29 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $19; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $27 ⅌ ton. Lake Receipts—4,700 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Oats, 3,400 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—Flour neglected; entirely nominal. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07; hard, $1 11; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1@$1 00¼; January, $1 02⅛; No. 3 do., 86⅝c. Corn dull; No. 2 at 50c. Oats easier and in fair demand; No. 2 at 31c. Barley easier and more active; No. 2 Spring, December and January, 97½c.; No. 3 do., 61½c. Rye quiet; entirely nominal; No. 1 at 70½c.@71½c. Provisions neglected; Mess Pork, $19 37½; prime Lard, 12¼c.@12½c.; sweet Pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c.; Dry-salted Meats, Shoulders, 7c., loose. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 141,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,700 bushels.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—Railroad receipts—Flour, 5,400 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. Railroad shipments—Flour, 5,400 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Rye neglected and nominally unchanged. Barley, fair demand; sales of 1 car two-rowed State at 80c., on the track; 20,000 bushels Canada at 95c.@$1 15, according to color and condition. Pork dull at $22 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13½c. Highwines nominally at $1 15.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Cattle dull, nearly nominal; receipts, 1,800 head; shipping, $4 50@$5 50; others steady; shipments, 2,100 head. Live Hogs quiet and weak; receipts 9,000 head; prices 5c.@10c. lower; closed fairly active at the decline; common, $5 75@$6 25; choice light Bacon, $6 80@$6 95; packers, $6 70@$6 85; New-England grades, $7@$7 10; Philadelphias, $7 25@$7 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 4.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 34c. Rosin firm at $1 42½ for Strained. Tar steady at $1 70.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 4—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money and 94 3-16 for the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 103¾; 1867s, 107½; 10-40s, 105¼; New Fives, 104⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 14¾; do. Preferred, 31.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for money and 94 1-16 for the account. Paris advices quote Rentes at 66f. 50c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £120,000. Consols, 94 for money and 94⅛ for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes 66f. 52½c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 4.—United States Bonds, New Fives, 99½.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for Short Sight.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 6,500 bales; no American. Cotton to arrive, steady. There have been no transactions.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do., do., shipped February and March, (per sail) at 6⅞d.; do., do., March and April delivery, at 6 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales today 3,600 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, at 6¾d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 32s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western.

LONDON, Dec. 4—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11¼d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—Sugar—Small business; dull and prices nominal, on account of the wide gold fluctuations; in contracts for future delivery a fair activity is prevailing, especially in Centrifugal grades; market closed firm; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 68,000 bxs. and 3,900 hhds; receipts of the week, 108 bxs. and 321 hhds.; exports of the week, 22,500 bxs. and 2,000 hhds., including 13,000 bxs. and 1,500 hhds. to the United States; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 15½@15¾ reals ⅌ arroba. Bacon, $42@$43 ⅌ cwt. Flour plentiful. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $50@$52 ⅌ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $44@$44 50 ⅌ quintal. Potatoes, $8 50 ⅌ bbl. Lard scarce and wanted. Wax—Yellow, $14@$15 ⅌ arroba; do., White, $18@$22. Onions—American, $10@$11 ⅌ bbl. Naval Stores active. Lumber nominal. Shooks dull; Box, 9@9½ reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 19@20 reals. White Navy Beans, 23@24 reals ⅌ arroba. Corn, 9½@10½ reals. Hoops flat at $45@$50, gold, ⅌ 1,000. Freights in moderate demand. Spanish Gold, 215½@216. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days currency, 96@98 premium; short sight, 109@102 premium; 60 days, gold, 124@125 premium; short sight, 128@129 premium; on London, 153@155 premium; on Paris, 122@123 premium.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CERTAIN writ of execution, to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on MONDAY, the 6th day of December, 1875, at 12 o'clock, in the forenoon, at No. 823 2d av., the stock and fixtures of a first-class grocery store; also, one horse and two wagons.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
RUFUS DODGE, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated New-York, Dec. 4, 1875.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS,
Factory, No. 101 West 14th st.,
Stores, 6th av., corner 14th st., 8th av., corner 26th st., offer their fine selected stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silverware for the holidays at greatly reduced prices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 28 BROAD ST., Dec. 4, 1875.
THE INTEREST OF MR. E. T. SCRANTON in the firm of ROBERT S. ANDERSON & CO. ceases from this date.
Business will be carried on by ROBERT S. ANDERSON.

FURNITURE.

MARBLE-TOP TABLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A few elegant solid walnut marble-top tables at half price at the Misfit Carpet Store, No. 112 Fulton st.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
ICE CREAM,
12 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE WISHING TO DISPOSE OF A handsome camel's hair shawl at a reduced price may address W., Box No. 33 Post Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Caste—Mr. Harry Beckett Mr. H. J. Montague. Miss Effie Germon, Miss Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Guy Mannering—Mrs. Emma Waller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Hebrew Charity Fair in aid of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Little Em'ly—Mr. George Fawcett Rowe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama, Farce—Mr. Josh Hart.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—L'Abime, (French Drama)—Mr. Charles Fechter.

PARK THEATRE.—The Mighty Dollar—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

COLOSSEUM.—Grand Spectacle Diorama of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

There cannot be much doubt as to the circumstances connected with Tweed's escape. He was taken from Ludlow Street Jail on Saturday at 10 o'clock in the morning, and it was not until 7:15 in the evening that his escape was reported to the Police by Warden Dunham. This man Dunham has given a narrative of the day's proceedings which may safely be regarded as wholly fictitious. He took Tweed—accompanied by his son, and another keeper named Hagan—for a drive as far as One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Sixth avenue, then to Central Park, and finally to the house of Tweed's son-in-law, near Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue. "We entered the house," said Dunham, "between 4 and 4:30 o'clock." He went on to say that in about a quarter of an hour afterward—say at 4:45—Tweed having gone up stairs to see his wife, he sent for the "old man," and was told that he had gone. Of course Dunham was immensely surprised at the news—he had never expected anything of *that* kind, and it is wonderful that he survived the shock. According to Dunham's statement to our reporter, (published by us yesterday,) Tweed's escape was known to him before 5, and yet it was 7:15 before the Warden gave the first alarm at the police station in Fifty-ninth street, hard by. What was Dunham doing in the two hours and three-quarters which he leaves unaccounted for? The fact is that his story is a tissue of contradictions and impossibilities—he could not have been at all the places he mentions at the given hours, and it is most probable that he and his prisoner did not go near any of them. Having told his yarn, Dunham himself disappeared on Saturday night, perhaps in the hope of finding some quiet place where he may recover from his profound astonishment at Tweed's miraculous escape.

In all probability, Tweed was spirited away very soon after he left Ludlow Street Jail. The necessary arrangements had doubtless been made beforehand, and all that Dunham and Hagan had to do was to keep out of the way until after dark, and thus give the "old man" the benefit of a long start ahead. The day was, of course, carefully chosen—five steamers sailed for Europe, and Tweed might have been safely smuggled on board almost any one of them, under cover of a simple disguise. The German steamer sailed, we believe, at two in the afternoon—a convenient hour. Tweed was probably well out on the Atlantic, comfortably tucked up in his berth, long before Dunham went to the police station with his cock-and-bull story. Anybody who supposes that he will ever be seen in New-York again must have a degree of confidence in the resources of justice which may be very charming, but which cannot be the fruit of much experience or observation in this City. Tweed has got away, and he will never be caught. He and Sweeny and Genet and all the rest of them can now go and live at their ease in some foreign capital, and there start a new "Ring" of some kind, and meanwhile amuse themselves with the doings in New-York of that "Reformed Tammany" of which they are to this day members. Perhaps they will be able to get a few useful hints from Boss Kelly's experiments in "popular government," and at least they ought to wish him better luck in the next elections than he had last month.

It is likely to be several days before the standing committees of the House of Representatives are announced. The members will be on the alert until this important matter is settled, as they are personally more interested in the composition of these committees than they possibly can be in the election of any officer of the House. As for the Republicans, they are chiefly concerned to know what proportion of places will be accorded to them by the Democratic majority. In the last Congress before the present one there were 292 members, of whom the Democratic minority had eighty-eight. The Democrats were given, as a rule, three places on committees of eleven, and a similar proportion on smaller committees. In the present Congress there are 291 members, of which the Republican minority have 109 members. Applying the proportion that prevailed in the last House, it is figured out that the Republicans are entitled to a representation of four and a fraction on each committee of eleven. There are more than forty standing committees, besides several special ones, and the new Speaker will not only be embarrassed by the clamor of his party friends, who have long been in a minority in Congress, but by the fact that a very large proportion of the members of the House are without experience or reputation in Congressional affairs.

In this Congress the number of Representatives who will attempt the difficult rôle of "Independent" is larger than usual. It is not large enough to afford any nucleus for the so-called Independent Party in politics, of which we have heard so much and have seen so little. In the Senate, Mr. Booth, of California, for example, is not certain that he has any politics worth mentioning. The House has thirteen members who range through all varieties of "independence," from Prof. Seelye, of Massachusetts, an old Republican without party affiliations, and whose inexpensive canvass was a nine days' wonder, to "Ben" Willis, of New-York, who represents nothing in particular, but who is claimed by the "Liberals." Gen. Banks, whose sudden bolt in what he calls "the disastrous campaign of 1872" left him high and dry, is not sure where he belongs. The Democrats would like to use him as a "coach" to the new Speaker if he could be secured by a first-rate chairmanship of a committee. But the crafty General, it is reported, prefers giving them his aid from the fence a while longer.

Mr. Tilden is showing no small degree of courage in his treatment of the facts connected with the old Tammany Ring. At first he merely claimed to have "assisted" in destroying the Ring—but gradually, under the encouragement of his organs, some daily and some weekly, he has advanced from step to step, until he now invites the support of his party as Presidential candidate on the ground that he, single-handed, overthrew Tweed and his gang. It does not take Gov. Tilden very long to forget history. "In 1871," he said to a reporter last week, "I saw an opportunity to destroy the Tammany Ring, and I did it." By some strange freak of memory, Mr. Tilden forgot to mention that he resolutely refused to lend any assistance toward crushing Tweed & Co. till *after* the election which finally defeated them. On the night of the 4th September, 1871, a meeting was held at Cooper Institute to protest against the City robberies, and Tilden declined even to go to it. No one need take our word on the subject—let them read an article published in the *World* on that meeting, and they will find that this paper gloried over Tilden's absence from the meeting as a conclusive proof that The Times was all wrong in its attacks. We make one extract from this article, and we commend it to the particular notice of all fair-minded men, whether they be Democrats or Republicans. We also advise the "interviewer" of the Chicago *Times* to take it to Mr. Tilden and ask him what he has to say about it:

> *(From the World,* 5th September, 1871.*)*
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> "The long-heralded meeting at the Cooper Institute, which took place last evening, was certainly respectable in point of numbers. It filled the large hall in the basement to its utmost capacity, but that hall can hold but an insignificant fraction of the citizens of New-York. Numbers prove nothing, and if they did the argument could be easily refuted. Nobody can doubt that if the inculpated officers should choose to call a meeting they could assemble one five times as large as that last night, nor that the multitude would be as strong and vociferous in acquitting as this meeting was in condemning the City Government. If the questions of guilt or innocence were to be decided by a popular vote, taken to-day or to-morrow, the majority on the side of the City officers would be overwhelming. It is therefore of little consequence whether the accusing minority of citizens was large or small. In a meeting which really represented the public sentiment of New-York we should have had a very different list of speakers. *If Mr.* Astor *or Mr.* Stewart, *or Mr.* Belmont, *or Mr.* Barlow *had been Chairman of the meeting, and if the list of speakers had comprised such names as Gen.* Dix, *Mr.* O'Conor, *Mr.* Greeley, *Mr.* Tilden, *Mr.* Bryant, Marshall O. Roberts, *and Judge* Blatchford, *or representative citizens like them, of the highest standing and integrity, the meeting might have been deemed to be an expression of the best public opinion of the City.* But the fact that these eminent citizens stood aloof, *shows that the excitement is factitious, and that the meeting was a partisan affair, masquerading under false pretenses.*"

It seems almost time that the true history of the Tammany Ring was written by some other hand than Mr. Tilden's. He evidently does not remember all the facts.

JUSTICE IN NEW-YORK.

We suppose that by this morning most people will have arrived at the conclusion that justice as administered in New-York is a mere game of chance, with the odds heavily against the law. Things may be done here which were never before attempted in any country so far advanced in civilization as we profess to be. A year ago, John Kelly, who is at the head of Tammany, and who is held up to view in some quarters as the man who first tried to "carry out popular government on scientific principles," ordered a Coroner to release a person who was accused of shooting another man dead in the streets. Still later, we find this same John Kelly—according to the evidence given before a Legislative committee—going privately to the foreman of a Grand Jury, and urging him to bring in indictments against certain persons who had made themselves obnoxious to him as politicians. Yet the man who thus outraged justice is depicted as a martyr to the cause of reform, and a respectable English journal has been duped into believing that the people of New-York did Kelly a great injustice when they defeated him and his system at the polls.

Tweed's escape is only the latest of many proofs which have been afforded to the community of an utter break-down in our machinery of justice. Genet gained his freedom without the slightest trouble. Sharkey walked out of jail the moment he grew tired of staying there. Scannell committed a murder of the most deliberate kind, and an obliging jury instantly found that he was insane, but not insane enough to be sent to a convict prison. He was only "mad nor'-nor'-west." Tweed, after all, is the solitary member of the Tammany band who has suffered any punishment for his offenses. He might have got away as easily two years ago as he did last Saturday. When he was first arrested, the Sheriff allowed him to go about the City with perfect freedom; but Tweed pledged his word that he would not escape, and he kept it. Mr. Brennan afterward placed the same confidence in Genet, and found out his mistake. The present Sheriff, Mr. Conner, has permitted Tweed to have the run of the City almost whenever he wanted it, and in so doing he declares—as Mr. Brennan did—that he merely followed long-established usage. We must do Brennan the justice to say that there is no ground for supposing that he connived at Genet's escape, and we feel quite sure that Sheriff Conner is equally innocent of complicity with Tweed. But, among them all, prisoners who have money at their command find forms of law or detention in prison an empty farce. Very often the Police fail to discover the man who has committed a crime. When they do find him, a jury is more likely than not to let him off. But if the jury should happen to bring him in guilty, the jailer to whom he is consigned allows him to slip through his fingers. Such is the degree of perfection to which we have brought justice in New-York.

We may almost fancy that we hear Tweed's old mocking question, "What are you going to do about it?"—a question more easily asked than answered. Public opinion is generally relied upon to reform public abuses, but this is a matter which public opinion can only reach by slow and circuitous methods; and, to say the truth, public opinion is rather torpid on the whole subject. The jury in the Scannell case probably care very little what anybody thinks about them, and have no reason to care. Nobody seems to be specially interested in securing a just and rigorous enforcement of the law. When we had notoriously corrupt Judges on the bench, very little was said about them, and great lawyers, like Mr. David Dudley Field, and eminent church members, like "Brother" Shearman, did not hesitate to apply for processes before them which they must have known were a disgrace to the very name of justice. No one ever thought any the worse of them for doing this. Mr. Field has been taking very heavy fees for months past from Tweed, and Mr. Shearman is still one of the pillars of Plymouth Church. Now that Tweed has escaped, some people will begin to ask themselves whether we have anything worth calling a judicial system or not; but the affair will soon blow over. Congress will meet to-morrow, and before the end of the month, the Tweed business will be half forgotten. While the public treat gross abuses of the law in this careless and indifferent spirit, they need not be surprised to find officers of justice, from Judges to Wardens, making very light of their duties and responsibilities.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

Public interest in the session of Congress which begins to-morrow will be for the most part concentrated on the House of Representatives, where the Democratic Party resumes power after a period so long that its reappearance is like the advent of a new party. There have been many striking changes since the last revolution in the politics of the House took place. The incidents which accompanied that change would make curious reading now. Imagine a contest for the Speakership in which one of the candidates was bitterly attacked for having promoted the circulation of the *Impending Crisis!* How many of our readers remember what the book was, or who its author? It was a crude and violent pamphlet against slavery, written by a North Carolinian named Helper. To-day, instead of assailing Mr. Banks for circulating a political pamphlet, the Democratic members meet in caucus to listen to a Mississippi ex-slaveholder pledging the party to maintain equal rights to all citizens "of every race and color," and promising that the experiment of suffrage for the negroes shall have "an open field and fair play." On the other hand, Mr. Banks, whose early career made him a conspicuous champion of the Republican Party, has "boxed the compass" in politics, and re-entered Congress, if not exactly on the Democratic side, so near it that he will himself be hardly able to tell the difference.

The speech of Mr. Lamar was noticeable for other features than its plausible committal of his party to harmony with the changed condition of things. It contained some curious definitions of the duty of Democrats in the session which begins formally to-morrow, but at the practical opening of which he himself presided on Saturday. Among other things, Mr. Lamar professes to imagine that the Democratic Representatives will be willing and able to reform the civil service. He says: "There has been for some time in the public mind a conviction, profound and all-pervading, that the civil service of the country has not been directed from considerations of public good, but from those of party profit, and for corrupt, selfish, and unpatriotic designs. The people demand at our hands a sweeping and thorough reform, which shall be conducted in a spirit that will secure the appointment to places of trust and responsibility of the honest, the experienced, and the capable."

"For some time" is indefinite. The conviction Mr. Lamar refers to has been in the public mind since a period much earlier than the accession of Republicans to power. It was there when Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pierce were in the White House, and for some time before that. Why does Mr. Lamar think that his party can remove that conviction? Where have they ever made a commencement of such a work when they had an opportunity? We have seen a good deal of Democratic administration in New-York. Its most conspicuous exemplar left us on Saturday, a refugee from justice, helped in his flight by Democratic officials. We have never seen anything here to give us confidence in the capacity or inclination of Democrats, as a body, to improve the public service. Doubtless they could do something toward that end if they had a sincere desire to do so, and Mr. Lamar's proposition smacks faintly of such a desire. He suggests that real reform, and not mere partisan investigation, should receive the attention of his party. Perhaps he intends to revive Mr. Curtis' scheme, which had such a promising beginning and so ignominious an ending. That would be turning the tables on the Republicans to some purpose. But Mr. Lamar's party will do nothing of the kind. They have no notion of cutting down patronage or making it any less easy to divert the public revenues to partisan or personal ends than it now is.

In the organization of the House, the Democrats have made a fair beginning, in so far as they have chosen the candidate who, of the more prominent ones, commanded the most respectable support. But it remains to be seen how Mr. Kerr comes out of the contest, and whether he has embarrassed himself by pledges, or compromised, in gaining the Speaker's chair, the claims to respect which have made his election seem the most desirable. The canvass for the Speakership has been an obstinate and bitter one, and it has been, in many regards, an unscrupulous one. How far it will leave its traces on the work of the House time will tell.

The Democrats have also succeeded so far in a reasonable degree in disarming whatever apprehension was felt as to the influence of extreme Southern members. In this respect, their management has been very shrewd. By putting forward the one Southern man who is not an extremist, and not even a very strong partisan in his mode of expression and action, and by keeping the remainder in the background, the party has at the outset made the best of the situation. We hope that it will continue to do so. We have no desire to see party capital made for the Republicans from Democratic mistakes on the Southern question. The fewer that occur the better for the country. It will be a happy thing for all concerned if the Southern members so conduct themselves that no one will remember whether or not they are Southern. But the "push" that is being planned in favor of the Texas-Pacific scheme, as a "Southern measure," will not prove efficient to this end.

The House has very many new members. What their abilities are, or what their tendencies will be, it is impossible to say. They may prove manageable by the leaders this session, but we suspect that they will give some trouble. Very few of them are sent to Washington for any specific merit they possess. Most of them are successful local politicians—nothing more and nothing less. They will be found to have the ambitions and the weaknesses of their class. Their position is not one of which the responsibility can be made very clear to their own minds. They will be very likely to look with indifference on matters of prime importance in which, since the Senate and Executive are in the hands of the Republicans, they cannot accomplish much, and will find the path of dalliance with the lobby very tempting.

PROTECTION ABROAD.

The recent mails from Vienna and Pesth, show that discussions of a highly important nature have begun in the respective Parliaments, which have opened in those cities.

The united Imperial Diet closed its session in Vienna a few weeks since; but now the Winter sessions have opened of the more important bodies, the Hungarian and Austrian Parliaments or Legislatures. Our readers will bear in mind that the present union between Austria and Hungary dates from 1867, and that by this union all the financial and revenue relations of the two countries are settled for a given period. It was arranged, however, in the compact that after five years, notice could be given by either party of changes desired, and that after ten years, those changes could become law. It is these important alterations, especially in the tariffs of the two countries, which are now being discussed, before their adoption in 1877. Should there be any decided modification in the revenue system of Austro-Hungary, it would affect the trade of all countries with the Empire. Both Hungary and Austria, as we have before explained, have passed through much the same financial crisis which has been experienced here. First came the irredeemable currency; then a great revival of trade and production, owing both to the effect of the currency and to the industrial development of Germany; then an excessive construction of railroads, and exaggerated speculation in real estate and in manufacturing and mining; then the reaction, a panic, and the present depression of every branch of industry and commerce.

The Hungarians very naturally seek for an explanation of their present difficulties in their relations to their once detested enemy, the Empire of Austria. One considerable part hold that they are paying not only the thirty per cent., which they pledged themselves to, of the Austrian Governmental expenses, but also a large tax in the Austrian tariff duties. They assert that Hungary is pre-eminently an agricultural region, and that its true interest is in a free interchange of commodities or in free trade. Accordingly, they urge either an entire removal of the Austrian frontier tariff, and a free admission of German, English, and French products, or a revenue line between Austria and Hungary where foreign goods and Vienna manufactures should pay their tax, and thus aid in defraying the expenses of Hungarian administration. "Free-trade or a Hungarian tariff" is their cry. There is still another strong party in Hungary, represented in former days by Kossuth, which is imbued with the ancient prejudices of the High Protection Party. They believe that heavy taxes as duties can alone restore financial prosperity to their country. Though Hungary is overflowing with wine and oil and corn, which she would gladly send out in exchange for manufactured products and for foreign luxuries, they seek to obstruct this natural exchange by a prohibitive tariff. The Magyar land must be independent of all the world. Hungarian manufactures must be built up at any cost. Foreign goods must be excluded. And, forgetful of the whole economic progress for the last quarter of a century of Europe, they seek to bring back the Middle Age system of entire isolation of States.

The wise conservative party, however, which controls four-fifths of the Parliament, led by a radical leader who is proving himself a statesman, Herr Von Tisza, see that the isolation of Hungary would be its ruin. Financially or politically, Hungary can no more be separated from Austria, than in this Union, the South from the North. The country on the Theiss supplies the wheat and wine and grain and cattle of the Empire. The country on the Middle Danube produces the manufactures and luxuries of the Union. They interchange products constantly and profitably. Politically, without Hungary, Austria would soon fall into the German Empire, and Hungary would have a precarious existence, with Sclavs struggling for admission into her Government, and the great Sclavonian Empire so near her frontier.

The prosperity of both countries depends on union. And with union must remain substantially the same financial system as the present. The burdens of Austria will long demand a revenue tariff, and the duties will be proportioned only by the amount which can be imported under a given tax.

FAST LIFE.

Every newspaper reader must have noticed the unusually large number of exposures of dishonest clerks and cashiers lately made in this City. Whether these have been crowded into a few weeks by the general scrutiny which the close of the year always makes in mercantile affairs or not, we do not know. It is certain, however, that the magnitude of some of these thefts, and the baseness of certain breaches of trust, show a most unfortunate state of things. In the four or five cases of the deliberate stealing of goods from mercantile houses which have been reported within a few weeks, the facts looked blacker for the thieving employes than they would have if the purloiners had been driven to theft by sheer distress. One young man, who had smuggled his plunder out of the warehouse for more than two years, and had systematically repacked it and sold it, is described as a person of good habits and "highly respectable connections." Yet he had stolen about twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods from his employers before he was detected.

It will probably be found that almost all the betrayals of commercial trusts to which we refer have extravagant or fast living for their immediate motive. It need not be supposed that expensive habits necessarily involve gambling, drinking, or secret immoralities. That there is too much of this in the career of young men of small incomes and extravagant lives everybody admits. One young man, who managed to make away with nearly one hundred thousand dollars of his employer's cash a week or two since, was discovered to be maintaining a costly private establishment. Another dishonest cashier was suddenly found to be a gambler, and a third, over-fond of fast horses and fine equipages, went into the stock market to "make a raise," lost, and finally retrieved himself by stealing from his employers' cash-box and falsifying his accounts. But, although these particularly flagrant breaches of trust seem to prove that vicious habits lead directly to dishonest practices, multitudes of other cases remain unaccounted for on any such theory.

Somehow it seems hard for our people, more particularly our City people, to come down to the plainer style of living which we knew before the war. The times have changed, but the manners have not. Ever since the panic of 1873 we have been "coming down to bed-rock," as the expressive phrase runs, but thousands of people refuse to modify their expenditures accordingly. In the nature of things, it is impossible for men to make the sudden fortunes, with almost no capital, which were once so common. But young men in commercial life, shut up to the prospect of a certain fixed and not princely salary, are discontented because they cannot keep luxuriously-furnished apartments, entertain their friends handsomely, and dress expensively. The highly respectable young man, of correct habits, who muddles away his modest salary on fine clothes, upholstery, pictures, and bric-a-brac, is in a fair way to be tempted to steal from his employers when he has a good chance. He cannot endure a plain style of living—so many of his associates' manner of life makes his seem mean. In this way the temptations of a city life are really much greater than the moralists make them appear.

The consequences of this false style of life are clearly apparent. If some new *Asmodeus* could take the roofs off our City houses, he would be appalled by the revelation of domestic unhappiness caused by ambitious extravagance. But, worse than this, is the crime into which so many young men are led by a similar weakness. Employers do not know much about the habits and expenses of their servants. We do not exactly see how they can. The conditions of society have changed very much since the time when young men in shops, warehouses, and banking-houses were regarded as apprentices, and were a part of the family of their employers. The only hope for the future is in a more general practice of economy in all departments of life. The old-fashioned virtue of frugality seems quite lost. Few young men save anything. Many of them spend more than they earn. The result is that the shore is strewn with moral wrecks.

A WAR RELIC.

A gentleman in Indiana possesses a cane whose history is thus given by the Terra Haute *Express*: "When Col. Baker was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, he caught in falling from his horse the top of a lithe hickory sapling, about two inches in thickness, and when found by his comrades he had borne the tree to the earth with him and lay with his body upon a portion of it. Wallace Martin, an Indiana soldier, now of Smith Bend, after the battle went to the tree and cut a stick from the portion upon which the gallant Colonel had rested, and carried it with him for more than twelve months as a relic of the battle; he was afterward captured and placed in Andersonville Prison. After many weary months he beguiled the torture of inactivity by carving the rude stick into a cane, with a lizard six inches long on one side, and a snake wound around the entire length with one of the legs of the lizard in its mouth."

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

Mrs. Waller will act in "Guy Mannering" at Booth's Theatre, to-night. At the Brooklyn Theatre, Mr. G. F. Rowe will appear as *Micawber*, in "Little Em'ly." A new Ethiopian sketch, called "St. Louis to New-Orleans," is promised at the Eagle Theatre, and the rentrée of Miss Ella Wesner is mentioned in the programme of the Theatre Comique. No changes of bill are made known elsewhere.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

M. SARDOU'S NEW PLAY—THE STORY OF "FERREOL"—A DECIDED SUCCESS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal on Nov. 18: A new play by Sardou, like a new play by Dumas *fils*, is always what the small-beer chroniclers of Paris consider an "*événement*," and whatever may be thought of the productions of both these dramatists, it cannot be denied that they are men who thoroughly "represent" their epoch, as well as understand it; and though they are rather too partial to take social pathology for their subject instead of the follies of healthy social life, that their comedies are mostly the reproductions—somewhat exaggerated, no doubt, of real types—will not be denied by any one acquainted with France. M. Sardou is certainly superior to Dumas *fils*—for he as a rule eschews the *demi-monde*; the *dramatis personæ* of his plays are in general the kind of people we meet and mix with every day, and their chief merit, in my eyes at least, is, that though he places them in very unpleasant positions, their feelings are those which every one of the spectators can understand and sympathize with. M. Sardou's chief fault is, that instead of confining himself to amuse the public, he sets up, like M. Dumas, as a great moral teacher, and produces every now and then pieces like "Patrie" and "La Haine," which he intends his countrymen to regard as so many sermons. His new production, brought out at the Gymnase last night, is not obnoxious to this reproach; it is free from the objectionable characteristics which generally mark the modern French drama, and its success shows that the taste of French audiences has undergone a decided change for the better. The plot is simple enough. *Ferreol*, the principal character, is an officer in the Chasseurs d'Afrique. While engaged in an expedition somewhere in the wilds of Algeria, he accidentally learns that his intimate friend, a *M. D'Aigremont*, to whose sister he is engaged, is being prosecuted for the murder of one *Dubouscal*, a provincial money-lender near Aix. The body of this man has been discovered near the chateau of the *Marquis de Bois-Martel*, who also happens to be President of the Court of Assizes of the department, and heavy acceptances subscribed by young *D'Aigremont*, which he was known to carry about with him, are found to have been abstracted from his pocket-book. It so happens that *Ferreol* has accidentally witnessed the murder; he saw *Dubouscal* shot by the President's own game-keeper, and he hurries up to try and save his friend's life, but the circumstances under which he witnessed the perpetration of the crime are so peculiar that he cannot come forward and give evidence on the subject. The fact is, there is a lady in the case, and what tends greatly to complicate matters is that the lady is no other than the *Marquise de Bois-Martel*, the wife of the President before whom *D'Aigremont* is being tried. Before her marriage with the President the *Marquise* and *Ferreol* had been, or fancied they were, in love with each other. On the very night of the murder, during her husband's absence, the *Marquise* had been imprudent enough to grant an interview to her old lover, but the sudden illness of one of her children had stopped her short on the brink of the precipice. *Ferreol* had had to get out of the window, and while rushing away had witnessed the crime. Hence you will see that the chief interest of the piece turns on the conflict in his mind and the mind of the *Marquise* as to whether the guiltless *D'Aigremont* shall suffer to save her reputation, or whether, though her honor has sustained no actual stain, she shall forfeit it in the eyes of the world and of her husband, to whom she is deeply attached, to save an innocent man. This situation is worked out with consummate skill by M. Sardou, and leads to a series of scenes admirably acted by Mlle. Delaporte and M. Worms, which told powerfully upon the audience. Ultimately, of course, the matter is cleared up, but the manner in which it is cleared up is hardly satisfactory. *D'Aigremont* has been convicted, and, having got the benefit of extenuating circumstances, is sentenced to twenty years' hard labor. *Ferreol* then tries to bribe the gamekeeper into a confession of his crime, but this failing, charges himself with being the murderer, and rushes away with the intention of destroying himself; a friendly "*substitut du Procureur de la République,*" acted to the very life by Landrol, has him arrested, and on his being examined in presence of the President himself, the whole story gradually comes out. The interrogatories which take place in the President's own house form one of the most remarkable features in the piece—some people thought an objectionable feature. The President does not allow the feelings of the husband to interfere with the duties of the Magistrate, and actually orders his clerk to take down the deposition of his wife and the story of his own dishonor. By the peculiar system of questioning prisoners the gamekeeper is entrapped into a confession of his crime, and by destroying himself in prison puts an end to the prosecution. The *Marquise* explains that they are not so black as ill-natured skeptics would be led to suppose, and the husband, satisfied that his honor is safe, forgives her, and so matters are ultimately made up. The plot of M. Sardou is not entirely original. It strikes me that there is a story of Charles De Bernard, called, I think, *Le Forçat Innocent*, that bears a strong resemblance to it; but what M. Sardou cannot be praised for too highly is the vigorous but clever way in which he indirectly exposes the abominable system on which the whole of French criminal jurisprudence is founded. Without in any way attacking what exists, he points out most forcibly how easily that system lends itself to judicial error, and in that respect his new play is one which will outlive the age in which and for which it was written. In "Rabagas" his object was to show up the weak points of the French political system. In "Ferreol" French criminal procedure is exposed in a way which must tell even on the obtuse minds of Parisian *bourgeois*. The merit of the play is that the public are left to deduce the moral for themselves. It is interesting; up to the very last scene the audience are left in suspense as to the way in which the innocent *Marquise* will convince her husband that she has not ceased to be worthy of his love. As the husband is satisfied, and the audience was satisfied, there is nothing more to say; but I may add that the evidence laid before the husband of his wife's innocence is not conclusive; he is not supposed to know all that the audience know, and the old saying, "*les bons maris croient tout et ne savent jamais rien*" is the only way of accounting for his ready reception of the explanation he receives. Before dismissing "Ferreol" I may add that M. Sardou paid the representatives of the English press in Paris the compliment of sending them tickets for his play. *Figaro* notices this innovation, prints all our names, and hopes that we will not show our "*indépendance du cœur*" by "combining to abuse his piece." M. Sardou has now shown up the French political and the French judicial systems. He would do good service by turning his attention to the "Fourth Estate."

ARUNDEL CASTLE.

The London *Times* has the following: "It is found that the ivy which has so thickly clothed this fine old Norman keep has been eating so firmly into the work as to threaten destruction, and workmen are now employed in extracting the roots from the mortar, and in other ways restoring the walls, or rather rescuing them from destruction. This is being done with studious care, and the Duke of Norfolk, who possesses great antiquarian taste, personally visits the work to see that no desecration is committed. The mortar used in the old building was not of a very substantial nature, and were it not for this timely interference the wall might have gradually crumbled away. The broken edges of the ruin are being closed up with stone and cement to prevent the penetration of the rain, and although much of the rugged picturesqueness is destroyed by the process of stripping the ivy and rounding off the top edges, it is a work of necessity, and one which need not alarm archæologists. The scaffold poles have been for many weeks around the building, and the work is being done gradually and carefully. None of the architectural features of the keep will be destroyed. Soon after the conquest many material additions were made to strengthen it as a fortress, and the building, which is circular in form, and of tolerably large extent, may be said to be almost entirely Norman, being erected on the Saxon foundations by Roger Montgomery, the first Earl of Arundel, and a kinsman of the Conqueror. Considerable additions were made to the fortress in the fourteenth century by Richard, Earl of Arundel; but the original Saxon foundation and Norman superstructure remain intact; and it is with a view of preserving them that the present restoration is designed."

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

Col. S. H. Lockett writes from Egypt to his friends in Montgomery, Ala.: "I brought quite a number of applications for service in the Khédive's Army with me when I came. To all of these I have had to reply that the Egyptian Government has no desire to employ foreigners simply because they are such. A few Americans were wanted to fill certain special positions, where previous instruction and experience would make them useful. These positions are connected with the staff departments of the Army, and they are now nearly all filled. There are no foreign officers in the line of the Egptian Army—and they are not wanted. They could not command the soldiers because they do not know the language of the country. Besides, the native officers are now a well-instructed, competent set of men. No man can be a non-commissioned officer unless he can read and write, and the commissioned officers all pass a rigid examination before appointment. Gen. Stone, chief of staff, has brought this about within the last six years. There are now twenty American officers in the Egyptian Army. They are partly engaged in the bureaus at head-quarters here in Cairo, and partly in explorations in the far interior."

THE ELECTION REVIEWED.

STATUS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

PRACTICAL FAILURE OF MR. TILDEN'S "REFORM" SCHEME—THE RURAL REPUBLICANS TOO INTELLIGENT FOR HIM—GENERAL DEMOCRATIC DISSATISFACTION WITH THE GOVERNOR—ONTARIO COUNTY AGAIN.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Port Henry, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875.

Unlike nearly every other county in the State, Essex County, at the recent election showed a large increase over the usual off-year average in the vote of both parties. That the Democratic vote should be larger than usual was to have been expected; but not that the Republican vote should be still larger. This was the effect of local and rather peculiar causes. There was a strong effort made by the Democrats of the Senatorial District which includes Essex County, to beat Tobey, and they succeeded in cutting down his majority to rather low figures; but had they kept quiet during the canvass, there is every probability that the Republican majority on the State ticket would have been nearer one hundred than eight hundred, as it really was. The Republicans were quiet and rather indifferent until within a week or less of election day. About that time a number of well-known Democrats began making a great hurrah through the county about what they were going to do at this election. There was no office they were not going to elect their men to, and this, that, and the other Republican, they declared, had pledged himself to vote the Democratic ticket. The effect of these boastings, which in many cases were inspired by over-indulgence in old rye, was to thoroughly arouse and alarm the leaders of the other party, who immediately went to work stirring up the voters through the length and breadth of the county; and the weather being favorable on election day, there was a good turn-out, and a heavy Republican vote which completely demolished the Democratic hopes and the plans founded thereon.

It does not appear that the rural Republicans of Essex County took much stock in Gov. Tilden and his "canal-reform" policy. Nor in the neighboring counties of Clinton, Warren, and Washington was there any evidence of a belief in the disinterestedness of this great policy or its author. Warren was Democratic last year by sixty-six majority, and this year goes Republican by nearly four hundred. Clinton County, in which Mr. Smith Weed is all-powerful, is Democratic by a fair majority; but both this year and last it went Republican, and as it certainly could not do this if Mr. Weed had thrown his great influence in favor of Gov. Tilden, it is only fair to assume that he, who certainly is not a "Canal-ring" man, may be reckoned among the other Democratic leaders who are not admirers of the present Governor and prospective candidate for the Presidency. In Washington County, Mr. Davis, who was one of the Tilden champions in the last Legislature, was badly cut by his own party, and beaten out of sight by his Republican opponent, Burleigh. The county increased its Republican majority to 2,000, while the Democratic vote fell much below what might have been expected, and nearly 800 short of what it was in 1874. The next county south of Washington, Rensselaer, which gave Tilden last year a majority of 900, this year went Democratic by only fourteen votes. South of this, Columbia gave over 1,300 for him last year, but only 164 majority this. Dutchess County swung completely over from the Democratic to the Republican side, giving a heavy majority for Seward. Putnam was Democratic by nearly 300 in 1874, and this year is Republican by over 500. Westchester cut down its 2,000 Democratic majority last year to 1,000 this; New-York its 42,528 of last year to 29,660 this. Clinton, Rensselaer, Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam, Westchester, and New-York are all Democratic counties, but not in any sense "canal" counties. In all of these the change from the vote of last year is so great that there can be no explanation of it other than dissatisfaction with Gov. Tilden; and as there are no canal contractors who have any influence in them the dissatisfaction could not have been caused by men of that stamp or their associates.

Of the counties on the west bank of the Hudson, Rockland, Democratic, remains about the same, showing very little change; Orange County is close, but has not changed its vote from that of last year, when it gave a majority for Tilden; Ulster, heavily Democratic, shows this year a falling off in the vote of both parties, but the majority is the same to a vote; Greene County, Democratic, shows no change from last year. In the Democratic counties, Rockland, Orange, Ulster, and Greene, the vote would indicate that Gov. Tilden stands about where he did last year in popular estimation.

Turning to the counties traversed by the Erie Canal, we find them to be as follows: Albany, Schenectady, Montgomery, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Onandaga, Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, and Erie. The vote in these counties on the State ticket, compared with that of last year, shows some remarkable variations. Albany, Democratic majority, 1874, 2,400; this year, 600, principally caused by the falling off in the Democratic vote. Schenectady, a falling off in the Democratic vote of 200, and an increase in the Republican of 300. Montgomery, a decrease in the vote of both parties, but most in the Democratic; the Democratic majority is 235, against 366 last year. Herkimer, lower total vote; the Republican majority is increased over last year by the falling off of the Democratic vote. Oneida, a Republican county, went Democratic by the large increase in that vote, while the Republican was a little lower than its usual off-year average. Madison, the Democratic vote was nearly that of last year, the Republican fell off 300, making a Republican majority of 1,200, against 1,500 last year. In Onondaga the Republican vote was 11,216, against 11,610 last year; the Democratic was 8,331, against 9,330, showing a falling off on the Republican side of 400 and of 1,000 on the Democratic. Cayuga shows an increase in the Democratic vote of over 100, and in the Republican of over 500. Wayne, an increase in the Democratic of over 100, and in the Republican nearly the same. In Monroe the vote was last year 10,094 Democratic, 9,701 Republican; this year 8,885 Democratic and 11,175 Republican—a change from a Democatic majority of 393, last year, to a Republican majority of 2,290. This county gave Grant, in 1868, a majority of 3,772. In Orleans the vote of both parties fell off, 500 on the Democratic side, and 300 on the Republican. In Niagara the Democratic vote was increased over last year, while the Republican was about the same as it usually is off years; and the result was a Democratic majority, in this Republican county, of 294. In Erie County there was an increase of about 2,000 in the Republican vote, and a falling off of 900 in the Democratic.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE COUNTIES.

The central counties may be classified thus: Genesee and Wyoming, Livingston, Ontario, Yates, Seneca, Schuyler, Tompkins, Cortland, Chenango, Otsego, and Schoharie. In Genesee the Democratic vote is the same as last year, the Republican exhibits an increase of 400; in Wyoming there is a Democratic loss of 400, and a Republican loss of 300; in Livingston, a Democratic loss of 300, and a Republican loss of 200; in Ontario the Republican vote is nearly the same as last year, and the Democratic 150 over it, giving a Democratic majority of twenty-five. In Yates the Democratic vote is increased more than one hundred over last year, while the Republican falls a little below; in Seneca, a Democratic county, the vote of both parties falls off, 400 Democratic and 200 Republican; in Schuyler there is a Democratic loss of 500 and a Republican loss of 200; in Tompkins the vote of both is larger than last year, but the increase largest in the Republican vote, being 200 for one and nearly 300 for the other: in Cortland there is also an increase, 100 in the Democratic vote and 100 in the Republican; in Chenango there is a loss on both sides, about 400 to each party; in Ostego the Democratic vote is nearly the same as last year. the Republican exhibiting an increase of 200; in Schoharie, a Democratic county. the Republican vote remains the same, and the Democratic shows a falling off of 300.

The southern tier comprises the Counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Steuben, Chemung, Tioga, and Broome. Steuben and Chemung may be set down as Democratic; the others are Republican counties. In Chautauqua and Cattaraugus the vote of both parties falls off in about equal proportions; in Allegany the Democratic vote falls off 600, the Republican only 300; in Broome the falling off is equal on both sides; in Tioga there is an increase of 150 in the Republican vote and of 30 in the Democratic; in Chemung the Democratic vote is 200 less than last year and the Republican 300; in Steuben there is a loss of 800 in the Republican vote and 700 in the Democratic.

The counties which do not come into any of the above classifications are: North of the Mohawk Valley, Saratoga, Fulton and Hamilton, Essex, Warren, Clinton, St. Lawrence, Lewis, Jefferson, and Oswego; south of the Mohawk, Delaware and Sullivan, and the Long Island counties of Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. In the Democratic Counties of Lewis and Sullivan there is a slight falling off in the Democratic vote from last year's figures, while the Republican vote remains nearly the same; Warren, which is close, went Republican this year, but was Democratic last; Clinton, Democratic, goes Republican again this year; Jefferson, Republican, increased its Democratic vote nearly 300 over last year, the Republican vote being nearly the same as then; in Oswego and Saratoga, Republican. the vote of both parties falls off in equal proportions; in Delaware, also Republican. the Democratic vote falls off 300, the Republican 100. In Kings county the Republican vote exhibits an increase of 500 over last year, while the Democratic vote falls off 100; in Queens the Democratic vote is increased 100, and the Republican falls off 200; in Suffolk, where the Democrats made an immense effort, they increased their vote 800, while the Republicans only increased theirs 100 over last year.

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that the greatest falling off in the Democratic vote from that of last year occurred in the Counties of New-York and Kings. in the line of Democratic counties along the east bank of the Hudson. in Albany County, and in the Republican Counties of Onondaga, Monroe, and Erie. If it be claimed that Monroe is not a Republican county, it is sufficient to reply that the county steadily gave large Republican majorities from 1865 to 1873. In 1873 and 1874, about the time the Lords were interested in building the water-works for the City of Rochester, it went Democratic. This year it fell back again into the hands of the Republicans.

There is no evidence that Gov. Tilden's canal "reform" had that effect on rural Republicans which he anticipated. The "60,000 votes" which were to be cast by them for the "canal reform" Democratic ticket were not forthcoming. The figures show that in no single Republican county in the State did the Republican vote exhibit any falling off from its usual off year average; but that in some of them the Democrats, by great efforts, brought out their vote more fully than is usual in those years. There was nowhere any appreciable number of Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket. Now look to the Democratic counties. In some of the largest of these the falling off in the Democratic vote is enormous, while the Republican vote is positively increased; and in none of them is the Democratic vote much if any larger than it was last year. Gov. Tilden's own county is Columbia, and it gave a majority this year against him. The Democratic loss was over 1,000, while the Republican vote was 200 higher than last year. It cannot be said that any Canal Ring changed the vote all along the east line of the Hudson and in Kings County. If they were powerful in these counties, why were they not in those on the west bank of the River, all Democratic as they are? The vote of both parties in those counties is just about what it was last year. In Ulster County, a Democratic stronghold and away from rivers and canals, there is a falling off in the Democratic vote.

Summing up the results, it may be said that while Gov. Tilden has made no absolute gain in any Democratic or Republican county in the State, he has succeeded in creating an intense dissatisfaction in those in which his own party is the stronger. It is also clear that this dissatisfaction is not solely due to the work of a Canal Ring, for the most emphatic expression of it is seen in the large Democratic counties away from the line of the canals. If it be true that the canal men worked against their party in Monroe, Erie, and Onondaga, it is also true that their efforts had very little effect in cutting down the Democratic majority. This was done in New-York and Kings and in the eastern river counties, in which there are no active canal interests. In the face of this it is absurd to talk about Gov. Tilden having been slaughtered by "Canal Ring thieves."

ONTARIO COUNTY POLITICS.

I see a communication in THE TIMES of Dec. 2, over the initial "M.," in which the writer assumes to correct certain alleged misstatements in my letter written from Canandaigua under date of Nov. 20. It is said that I erred in my statement of facts, and it follows that the conclusions based upon them are equally unsound. This would be quite true, only that the facts I am alleged to have misstated were not those my conclusions were based upon. Those conclusions had their basis in official figures, which show that Ontario County has, at the very lowest calculation, a clean Republican majority of over 500; and including the Temperance vote, which is good for Presidential elections, of nearly 1,000; that notwithstanding this large majority, nearly everything the Republican Party had to lose has been lost, including the Senator, Assemblyman, County officers, and State ticket; and further, that this is not the result of a sudden political spasm, but the culmination of a long series of minor defeats sustained by the Republicans of Ontario County. I said that this state of affairs had been brought about by gross mismanagement on the part of men who assumed to be leaders. This is denied, and with special emphasis as regards the loss of the Senator this Fall. In support of the denial it is stated that the district was lost in 1871 by a bolt, in 1873 by an unfortunate nomination, and in 1875 by the work of "factious mouthers of imagined wrong." What will it be next time? Better proof of my assertions could not be desired. It is also denied that Messrs. Hicks and Raines ran behind their ticket in their own towns, and the large vote of Canandaigua is quoted to prove it. I know that Canandaigua is their present residence, and the centre of the influences which secured their nomination, but if it is their native town I was most consistently misinformed. And I may add that if Mr. Hicks is "a gentleman whose conceded ability and great personal worth have made him honorably conspicuous among the best and most widely-respected of our citizens," it is very unfortunate that his own Republican county, which ought to know this, if it be known at all, gave over 200 majority for his Democratic opponent, Hammond.

THE COMING EXECUTIONS.

LETTER FROM GOV. TILDEN TO SHERIFF CONNER IN REGARD TO THE NUMBER OF SPECTATORS TO BE ADMITTED.

The following letter from the Governor to Sheriff Conner has been received by the latter, and its suggestions will be strictly carried out:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1875.

William Conner, Esq., Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: In view of the executions to take place in your County during the coming month, the Governor directs me to call your attention to the statute relating to the subject, and especially to the provisions of section 2 of chapter 258 of the laws of 1835, prescribing the persons who may be permitted to witness the executions.

He expects that the statute will not only be literally complied with, but that its provisions will not be evaded by the unnecessary appointment of special deputies or otherwise.

He deems this caution proper for the reason that it has come to his knowledge that, upon previous like occasions, and in other counties, large numbers of persons not allowed by law to be present, have been permitted to witness the dying agonies of the criminal.

With respect to the details, which are left by the statute to your discretion, the Governor does not doubt that you will take every pains to prevent the recurrence of those shocking scenes which, in some instances, in other States and counties have within the present year disgraced the administration of justice and the officers concerned. I am, respectfully yours,

CHARLES STEBBINS,
Private Secretary.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

EXCITING DAYS AT VERSAILLES.

THE DEBATES ON THE ELECTORAL LAW—PROGRESS OF THE MEASURE—DISORDERLY PROCEEDINGS—SPEECHES AND SPEAKERS—A RELIC OF THE PAST—GAMBETTA EXPECTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875.

For three successive days I have been at Versailles to follow the debates upon the third reading of the Electoral law and to witness the last great struggle the present Assembly is likely to have. It was supposed that a great scene would take place on Monday, and applications for cards of admission to the Chamber came in by hundreds. After long fighting, I have at last succeeded in establishing my rights to a seat in the reporters' tribune as the representative of THE TIMES, although only eight seats are reserved for the entire foreign press. The possession of a permanent seat is an immense advantage, for tickets are difficult to obtain at any time, and on the grand days they are not to be had for love or money. In the new hall, which will be ready for the coming Assembly, my seat is already marked, and I hope to find some material there for interesting parliamentary sketches. On Monday, when I arrived at the palace, I found a crowd of three or four hundred persons about the doors, all trying to gain admittance, and the *huissiers* were engaged in constant disputes with persons who desired to pass without cards, or who urged their relationship with Deputies as an equivalent. The galleries were densely crowded; there was not a vacant seat in the reporters' gallery. Many of the chief editors of the Paris journals had come out to gather material for leading articles. But on this occasion all were disappointed, for the proceedings were very tame, although the conduct of the Deputies gave rise to many curious scenes.

Those unacquainted with parliamentary routine may be surprised to find the Electoral law again under discussion, when I stated last week that it had been passed by thirty-one majority. That was true, yet the matter is up again nevertheless. A bill presented by a committee is urged upon the Assembly by the chosen reporter on its first reading, and his conclusions are generally combated by some member of the minority of the committee charged with the preparation of the bill. Some member of the Ministry comes forward to state the position of the Government upon the question, and then the bill is passed to a second reading, no great importance being attached to this vote. Many vote for the second reading who intend to oppose the bill, and those who oppose the second reading merely do so for the purpose of making a declaration of principle. The leading orators of each party reserve themselves for this occasion. Last week, therefore, we saw a hard fight over the question, the Ministry gaining a victory of thirty-one upon the question of passing the bill to a third reading. But the vote upon the second reading determines the matter. On the third reading the basis or the principle of the bill cannot be debated. That is regarded as settled. Yet any member can propose an amendment to any one of the articles in the bill, and this amendment can be discussed upon the third reading. Of course the entire subject is reopened in a manner, for an amendment may be so worded as to change entirely the character of the bill. When a party wishes to prolong a debate for the purpose of gaining time, or for other reasons, it has a number of amendments brought forward.

DISORDERLY PROCEEDINGS.

This has been done in this case, and three days have already been consumed in discussing amendments that are rejected the moment they come to a vote. The question of principle having been settled, the whole matter might have been disposed of in a single sitting. But our Deputies willed it otherwise. Three amendments were brought forward to article 1., and three orators entered the tribune on Monday to sustain them. Each had to talk in the midst of an uproar that is indescribable, and it was only now and then that a word could be caught in the reporters' gallery. The members were talking in groups about the hall, keeping up an incessant noise, while about a hundred who wished to listen gathered about the steps of the tribune, and stood huddled together there. They frequently pushed up so close to the official reporters that the *huissiers* had to interfere. Even the strong voice of Herbert de Saissy could scarcely be heard above the uproar, and he was frequently cried down, hooted, laughed at, and stopped in the midst of his speech. The moment he got fairly under way again some member would cry out *assez! au voix!* or something of the kind, and for a minute or two the speaker had to stop. The Duc d'Andiffret Pasquier sat lazily in his chair, paying very little attention, taking the noise as a matter of course, but occasionally he would reach up indolently and give a single tap to his bell.

It was late Monday evening before the last amendment to article 1 was disposed of, and then a very curious incident occurred. The Speaker rose to put the question. For the first time the members became silent, and in a rapid, humming sort of a way Duc d'Audiffret ran over the article, all the amendments having been voted down. When he stopped there were cries of "Can't hear," "What is it all about?" "Read it again." The Duke read again, and once more there came the same cries. "I've read it twice," he said, "it is singular if you cannot understand the question now." "Because you read so badly!" cried some one, in a loud, clear voice, and the whole hall burst out laughing. The Duke threw up his head and tapped his bell, but as if by second thought he himself joined in the hilarity, and his momentary anger passed away. After a moment he tapped his bell, remarked that he would try it again, and read the article through slowly and distinctly. It was then adopted. In point of fact Duc d'Audiffret is a very bad reader, and he is not a very good presiding officer. He does not begin to have the authority over this tumultuous legislative body exercised by M. Grévy or M. Buffet, but on the whole he takes rebuffs very good-naturedly, and the Assembly bears with his defects with great good humor.

Yesterday the same scenes were repeated, but the uproar was greater than the day before, because the orators were less respected. Monday afternoon M. Belcastel entered the tribune. This gentleman is one of the paladins of Henri V., a champion of the Pope, a defender of the ancient régime, a believer in miracles; but at the same time his convictions are so profound and he urges them with so much warmth that even his enemies respect him. On this occasion M. Belcastel appeared to urge a very singular amendment. The family, he said, was the basis of society, the safeguard of the State. Since woman had been effaced in a measure, or since her rôle in public affairs had been, in the wisdom of men, greatly reduced, he proposed to find means for giving woman her share in public affairs. This could be done indirectly, as many other things had to be done in the same way. The people could not speak in the Chamber, but they had a voice there indirectly. M. Belcastel proposed to give every married man two votes—one for himself and one for his wife. But as a nation's wealth and greatness depended upon the sacred character of the family, he would go even further, and would offer a prize to the man who took the responsibility of making a family upon him. He should have one vote for himself, one for his wife, and one for each of the children that he raised for society and the State. M. Belcastel's amendment was rejected, of course, but nevertheless all who heard his manly voice, full of ardor and conviction, must have thought that, after all, there is an idea here which will bear examination.

THE GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Yesterday we had second-rate or tedious orators. Marcel Barthe is a good speaker at times, but he talks too much and too often; M. d'Aboville is never interesting, though his speeches read well in print. Scarcely a word uttered by either could be heard ten steps from the tribune, and at every pause both were hooted and invited to come down, but both continued to the end, and made speeches that are exceedingly creditable as they appear in the official journal of this morning. Toward the close of the day there was a little spat between Ernest Picard and the Premier, in which M. Gambetta joined for a moment, and cried out something from his place which was caught by few. One of the stenographers had to send to him to find out what he said. Picard put forward an idea, and closed by asking the opinion of the Government. M. Buffet rose and was going up the steps of the tribune, when the Right shouted in chorus, "Don't answer him," "Don't pay any attention to that!" and M. Buffet turned back to his seat. He had scarcely reached it ere Picard was again in the tribune. "The Government did not reply to his arguments," he said, "and probably for good reasons; but if no reply was made it would be taken as proof that, in point of fact, the Ministry was entirely of his opinion." This was too much, and M. Buffet bounded into the tribune. He had to say merely a word and that was that no member of the Assembly would put such an interpretation upon his silence, or see in the article in question any of the interpretations that certain members would put upon it. These words were vigorously applauded. Other orators tried to speak, but the hour for dinner was approaching—only twenty minutes were left for catching the train—and amid cries of *La clôture*, from all parts of the hall, the Duc d'Audiffret rose and put on his hat. There was a rush as wild as that of a lot of schoolboys let out at recess, and in two minutes the deputies were rapidly walking down the Rue des Reservoirs and Boulevard de la Reine toward the Paris station.

To-day the same scenes were enacted, but I had to leave just as the debate was growing interesting, in order to catch the post. To-morrow is to be the grand day, according to all accounts, and I expect to witness some curious scenes. When article 14 comes up the party leaders will enter the tribune, and Gambetta is expected to make one of his fiery and characteristic speeches.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—Mr. Cushing, the United States Minister, has had a long conference with Señor Collantes, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is understood that the negotiations continue to be satisfactory.

SPAIN.

SNOW RETARDING MILITARY OPERATIONS—THE ELECTIONS—THE SPANISH LEGATION AT LISBON.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—Heavy snow continues to retard military operations in Guipuzcoa.

Spinola has been appointed Mayor of Madrid to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the Count of Toreno to the Ministry.

Electoral tickets are to be distributed through Spain from the 5th to the 10th of December.

The Spanish Legation at Lisbon has been raised to the rank of an embassy, and Señor Castro has been appointed Ambassador to the Portuguese Court.

THE STEAMER L'AMERIQUE.

A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR SENT TO SEARCH FOR HER — SPOKEN BY A GERMAN STEAMER.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Her Majesty's ship Valorous has sailed from Plymouth to search for and assist the missing French steamer l'Amerique.

The North German Lloyd's steamer Koln reports she spoke l'Amerique in latitude 49° 40′ north and longitude 17° west.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

AN ARMY OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND EGYPTIANS TO MARCH AGAINST THE ABYSSINIANS.

LONDON, Dec. 6—5:30 A. M.—The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a report that the Khédive has ordered 15,000 men to march against the Abyssinians.

HERZEGOVINA.

RELIEF OF GORANSKO AND NICSIC BY THE TURKS.

RAGUSA, Dec. 5.—Raouf Pasha succeeded in throwing fresh provisions into Goransko, but the insurgents assert that he was subsequently defeated near Galschko, losing a thousand killed and wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 6—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna reports that the Turks have succeeded in supplying the garrison of Nicsic with provisions.

AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO BE PROPOSED.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—It is stated in Vienna that Count Andrassy proposes the organization of an International Commission to establish an understanding between the Porte and the insurgents, and superintend the administration of Herzegovina.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.

TWENTY MINERS KILLED IN ENGLAND—TEN TAKEN OUT SERIOUSLY INJURED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A terrible explosion took place Saturday in the Powell Duffryn Pit, near Tredegar. Twenty miners were killed and ten have been taken out severely injured.

GERMANY.

DEATH OF COUNT WENDT-ZU-EULENBURG.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Count Wendt-zu-Eulenburg, who was betrothed to Prince Bismarck's daughter, is dead.

THE SUNNYSIDE DISASTER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 5.—Two bodies were recovered from the wreck of the Sunnyside to-day. One of them was a colored woman, supposed to be the chamber-maid, and the other a white man, supposed to be Platky, the missing New-York jeweler.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. A. C. McClurg, of Chicago, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of Hampton, Va., is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. James Kennedy, of the steam-ship City of Berlin, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. Adam Crooks, Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, Canada, is at the Everett House.

Hon. Henry S. Sanford, formerly United States Minister to Belgium, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls, United States Army; John Echols, of Virginia, and Anson Stager, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Count de Pourtales, of Paris, and Allan Rutherford, Third Auditor of the Treasury, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A TRICK THAT SUCCEEDED.

THE FAMOUS POSTAL AMENDMENT.

HOW MR. HAMLIN WAS DUPED BY MAIL CONTRACTORS AND EXPRESS COMPANIES—A SCHEME THE NEAR NEIGHBOR OF STRAW-BIDDING—WIRES PULLED DURING THE WHOLE WINTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1875.

The increase of the rate of postage on third-class matter is intimately connected with the straw-bidding swindle practiced upon the Post Office Department, regarding which the Postmaster General says in his report:

> "Under the present statute, in the case of failing bidders and contractors, the Postmaster General is compelled to go up the list of actual bidders and tender the service to the next lowest bidder, seriatim, until one is found who will consent to contract; or, if the price is considered too high, to re-advertise, meanwhile performing the service by temporary contract. It is found in actual experience that many whose names appear on these lists are wholly irresponsible—often the drivers and agents of the old contractors, who make use of them merely for the purpose of retaining the routes in their own grip."

It is possible that even the Postmaster General does not know that the rigid efforts of last year and the measure of success attained in the contest with the straw-bidding fraternity were the direct cause of doubling the postage on transient printed matter. Such is the fact, however, for the straw-bidders originated the scheme, and, aided by the Eastern express companies, carried it successfully through Congress. The history of the legislation, illustrated by the new facts, is decidedly interesting.

It is probable that one of the first bills to be offered in the Senate, and persistently pressed to passage, will be a bill to repeal the legislation referred to. Senator Hamlin, upon whose motion the amendment was made, is much annoyed by the criticisms of the press of his connection with the increased rates, and will take an occasion early in the session to explain how he came to offer the amendment, and what he understood the effects of its passage would be. At the time of presentation Mr. Hamlin did not know the amendment would affect newspapers and periodicals, and supposed that merchandise and samples would be the only matter subjected to the increased rate. Neither did Mr. Hamlin know that a combination of expressmen and Western mail contractors had been here all last Winter assiduously working to accomplish the very result produced by his amendment. There is reason to believe that Mr. Hamlin now suspects that fact, and the suspicion that he was duped into offering the objectionable legislation will give increased earnestness to his efforts to have it repealed.

The project to increase the rate on third-class matter originated during the Summer of 1874, immediately following the letting of contracts for carrying the mails in the Western Territories for three years from July 1, 1874. The prime mover in this scheme was Bradley Barlow, of St. Albans, Vt., who is a large contractor for carrying the mails over north-western stage routes. The purpose of Barlow and his fellow-contractors was to so increase the rates that large quantities of matter would be withheld from the mails and given to the stage express, or to so reduce the weight of packages authorized to be admitted to the mails that such packages would be forced into the express offices. Of the two methods the last named was preferred, for the reason that all packages over a certain weight would be forced to seek the express, whereas the increase of the rates from eight to sixteen cents per pound left the Post Office a competitor with the express companies in carrying packages of a certain class weighing four pounds and under. All the contractors carrying the mail over Western stage routes are also common carriers, and do a large passenger and express business. The possession of the mails is doubly advantageous to them. The revenue derived from the mail contracts is about equal to their current expenditures, thus leaving for net earnings the receipts from carrying passengers and express matter. The contract thus becomes a guarantee against loss, and the contractor is enabled to prevent any competition in the carrying trade. Bradley Barlow is the largest mail-route contractor in the North-west, and is pecuniarily interested in and commercially connected with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express. A single instance from the official record will show his peculiar management in obtaining mail contracts, illustrate the straw-bidding methods, and explain the motive for the attack of last Winter on third-class matter.

The mail route from Boise City, Idaho, to Winnemucca, Nev., is 280 miles long. Prior to July 1, 1874, Bradley Barlow received $77,000 per annum for carrying the mails over that route. It was advertised to be relet from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1878. Twenty-six proposals were received, the highest being the bid of Elias Barlow, who named $75,900, and the lowest William Delacey, who received the contract for $13,950. Delacey was Barlow's man of "straw." Having no further use for his teams on that route, Barlow generously sold out to Delacey, accepting his notes, and the sale was formally recorded in the manner prescribed by the statutes. At the end of three months Delacey, having obtained a quarter's pay and the return of the certified check required to be deposited with his bid, notified the department that he was unable to continue the service. About the same time Barlow, who maintains a regular bureau in Washington for the conduct of his large business with the United States, received telegraphic notice that Delacey had failed, and immediately took steps to secure himself against loss by seizing the property lately transferred to Delacey, against which he held recorded judgments. The Post Office Department here was notified at the same time that Barlow, having recovered his property from the failing contractor, was prepared to carry the mail temporarily on that route for the price previously paid for the service. This offer the department must accept or stop the service.

Delacey having failed, the contract was offered to each bidder in turn, commencing with the lowest. No one could take it until the bid of L. H. Hirshfield, of $55,500, was reached. Several parties having bids between $40,000 and $49,000 would have accepted the service, but the department would not give them more than the specified thirty days in which to obtain their stock and start upon the work. Hirshfield is another "straw" man of Barlow's. He would not have accepted for $55,500 had it not been for the fact that some parties were next him whom Barlow feared would accept and fulfil the terms of the contract. Barlow again "sold out" his teams to the accepted bidder, and the service is now performed for $55,500 by Barlow's man Hirshfield. A number of other routes have been manipulated by Barlow in this manner, notably that from Kelton, Utah, to the Dalles, Oregon. This route was let for $67,900, William Delacey being the lowest bidder. He failed, and Hirshfield now has it for $144 900. Barlow had it the last three years at $224,000. The above description fairly illustrates the working of Barlow, Huntley, and other large North-western and South-western mail-route contractors in obtaining contracts.

Failing to obtain the price desired for the service, Barlow and other leading contractors conceived the idea of increasing their express business by securing a reduction of the weight of packages authorized to be carried in the mails. All matter, whether express or mail, must be carried by the stage company, because there are no other means of transportation. The contract is for carrying the mail, without regard to weight, so that if any portion of the matter admitted to the mails could be driven out, the excluded matter would have to pay the express charges of the mail contractor, and thus materially add to his profits. The scheme having been matured to reduce the authorized maximum weight of mail packages, operations were begun on the Post Office Department and the Senate Post Office Committee. As the scheme would benefit the large express companies doing business on the leading lines of railroad travel in the States, their influence was easily secured in its behalf. The services of Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, a member of the Post Office Committee, were also secured, and numerous meetings were held at his house in this city, and it was at one of these meetings that the amendment offered by Senator Ramsey, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, was prepared. This amendment was prepared by Bradley Barlow, and was offered by Senator Ramsey to the Post Office Appropriation bill on Feb. 22, 1875. It simply provided that the maximum weight of packages admitted to the mails as third-class matter should be twelve ounces instead of four pounds. A protracted debate followed the introduction of this amendment, during which it was repeatedly charged by Senators Scott, Edmunds, Logan, and others that it was offered in the interest of express companies. It was mainly advocated by Senators Dorsey and Ramsay. Finally it was rejected by a vote of 34 to 21.

Failing in this effort to reduce the maximum weight, Barlow next directed his attention to increasing the rates on third-class matter, and on March 3, while the Sundry Civil Appropriation was under consideration, Senator Hamlin offered an amendment increasing the rates on third-class matter from one cent per two ounces to one cent per ounce, which was agreed to. Senator Hamlin offered this amendment upon the solicitation of Senator Dorsey, and without fully comprehending its scope. He supposed its operations would be confined to merchandise and samples. His explanation at the time shows this. In offering the amendment he said: "This will still allow merchandise and samples to go through your mails for one cent per ounce, at such low rates that any person who desires to avail himself of the transmission of the mails for such a purpose will have no reason to complain of our increasing the rates." There can be no doubt that Senator Hamlin was deceived in this matter, and that he feels that he was deceived is shown by a private letter written by him on Aug. 21 last, in which he says:

> "The case, as I understand the matter, is this: The amendment was agreed to by the committee when I was absent. Mr. Ramsay, the Chairman, submitted it to the Senate, with also another, to be offered to the Appropriation bill when it should be before the Senate. Mr. Ramsay offered his other amendment, and it failed. Then some of the other members of the committee came to me and asked me to offer the amendment which Mr. Ramsay had submitted. I conferred with Mr. Ramsay and he concurred in the suggestion that I should do so, and I did, and it was adopted. From the terms of the amendment, I supposed it only referred to what had been known as 'non-mailable matter,' or, in other words, goods, merchandise, and other like matter, which by a late law was allowed to be sent in the mails. I did not suppose it included newspapers. I thought the section of the law to which the amendment referred specified only what I may call packages, as above stated. My error was in not looking at the section of the law, but taking the word of one of the members of the committee."

By securing this increase to the rates the mail contractors expected to secure a considerable portion of the package matter carried in the mails, by reducing the express charges on light packages to a figure nearly corresponding with the postal rates, and presenting the advantages of additional security in the transportation and assuming responsibility for the value of the packages. Under Barlow's contract with the Post Office Department, for example, he was obliged to carry mail packages without additional compensation; and if he could obtain the packages, even at the existing postal rates, his profits would be increased to that extent, without increasing the weight of the matter passing over his routes. The express matter carried on Western stage routes is very large. The routes pass through many mining towns whose only means of communication are by the mail stage. Under the law prior to Hamlin's amendment a pound package would be carried by the stage, the Government receiving eight cents in the shape of postage. The Hamlin amendment cut off this source of revenue, and by fixing the rate at sixteen cents increased the receipts of the mail contractor to that extent, without adding any additional weight to the matter he was obliged under his contract to carry. The effect of the amendment is dual. It operates against the public by increasing the rates for carrying packages of a certain class, and against the Government by cutting off a source of revenue; and both these effects add to the profits of mail contractors. Thus it is seen that the amendment was prepared by mail contractors and express men in their sole interest; that the interests of the public and the Government suffer on account of it, and that its purpose and certain effect were known to at least one Senator, at whose house the entire scheme was incubated.

REDEMPTION OF THE CURRENCY.

BUSINESS OF THE AGENCY FOR A YEAR AND A HALF.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It is shown in the report of the Controller of the Currency that there was received at the Redemption Agency of the Treasury, from June 20, 1874, to Nov. 14, 1875, $219,336,445. Of this amount $92,000,000, or about forty-two per cent., was received from the banks in New-York City. The total amount received by the Controller, for destruction, from the Redemption Agency and from the national banks direct was $166,935,253, of which amount $15,094,354 were issues of the banks of the City of New-York, $12,549,877 of those of the City of Boston, $5,650,667 of Philadelphia, $3,366,735 of Baltimore, $3,141,600 of Pittsburg, $2,796,945 of Chicago, $1,841 749 of St. Louis, $1,288,570 of Cincinnati, $1,386,692 of New-Orleans, $1,110,780 of Albany, and of those of the other redemption cities $3,307,795. The amount of national bank notes now outstanding upon which the charter number has been printed is $156,256,347, leaving $101,960,555 of notes in circulation without such numbers. If the present system shall be continued until those notes are replaced by new notes bearing their charter numbers, economy will result to the banks, for the expense of assorting will always thereafter be greatly reduced, and when this shall have been done the machinery now in operation will be ready and adequate for the redemption of national bank notes in specie. The objection of the national banks to the present system is the expense, and there is no doubt that their complaints are entitled to consideration, for under any true system of redemption the correct principle is that the holder shall, at his own expense, present the note at the place of redemption, while under the act of June 20 the expense of such presentation is borne by the association which issued the note. But there are good reasons for the continuance of the system as it is. If the transmitting bank is to bear the expense of presentation, in many instances the filthy and mutilated notes, which should be retired, will be paid out, in order to avoid that expense, and at the same time banks in the chief commercial cities will be subject to charges which should be borne by those who have the benefit of the circulation. The expense to which the issuing banks are subject is in some degree counterbalanced by the privilege which they have of sending unassorted bank notes to the Treasury for redemption, and by the repeal of the provision requiring reserve upon circulation. Letters upon this subject have been received by the Controller from the officers of many leading banks, and it is their almost unanimous opinion that the redemption of bank notes should, at least for the present, be performed by the Government and not by private corporations. A table is given in the report exhibiting the increase and decrease by number and amount of each denomination of national bank notes issued during the year ending Nov. 1, 1875, from which it is seen that, while the notes of the denominations of ones, twos, and fives have largely decreased during the past year, there has been a considerable increase in notes of higher denominations, particularly of the tens and twenties.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally fallen; the lowest pressure is central in Ohio and Virginia. Brisk, cold northerly winds and rising barometer prevail in the North-west. North west winds, with rain, continue over the lakes and Middle States. Warmer southerly winds and clear weather prevail in the Gulf States. The pressure has risen, but fallen again, with rain, in Oregon.

The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers have changed but little.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys, and the upper lake region, rising barometer, cool north-west winds, a "norther" in Texas, and generally light rain or snow, followed by clear or clearing weather.

For the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, north-east winds, cloudy weather, and rain or snow, followed over the Middle States and lower lakes by north-west winds and cooler, cloudy, or clearing weather.

For the canal regions, from New-Jersey to Virginia, the temperature will remain near the freezing-point.

Cautionary signals continue on the middle Atlantic coast, and are ordered for the southern New-England coast.

Cautionary signals will be discontinued on the lakes after Dec. 15.

ROBBERY BY TRAMPS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Dec. 5.—Five tramps, named James Barry, William Smith, William Henry, James Kane, and Charles Smith, broke into a school-house at a place called Valley, on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, about ten miles from this city, last evening, and seizing all the plunder available in the way of school-books, &c., fled across the country. On the robbery being made known soon after its occurrence, a party of farmers and others divided into scouting squads and started in pursuit of the thieves. After an exciting chase the scoundrels were secured and brought to Titusville, where they were arraigned before Squire Atchley. Some of the stolen property was found in their possession. The Squire, after a hearing, remanded them to the Mercer County Jail in this city for trial. They were safely lodged there last evening by a strong posse of constables. The vagabonds were clad in rags and filth. Their features were pictures of hunger and want, but their demeanor was defiant and vicious. They created anything but a favorable impression. This part of the State is literally overrun with this class of criminals, and as the cold weather sets in they are alarmingly on the increase.

THE MINISTER TO CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Consul General Seward will probably be nominated to succeed Mr. Avery as Minister to China. He is recommended by Senator Sargent, and, it is said, would have received the appointment two years ago as against any one else than Mr. Avery.

EXPOSURE TO drafts when heated, and sudden changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, are prolific sources of severe colds, from which many cases of inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, asthma, and other pulmonary affections are developed. Should you be unfortunate enough to contract a cold, resort at once to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy that will not only promptly cure coughs and colds, but will relieve and strengthen the pulmonary and bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms.—*Advertisement.*

Centennial Advertising.

By contract with the Centennial Catalogue Company we are made the sole and exclusive agents for all advertising space in the official catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1876, the only catalogue or guide containing advertisements which will be allowed to be sold within the Exhibition grounds. As the advertising space is limited to fifty-one pages in each catalogue, those desiring to occupy any portion of it should make early application to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
No. 37 Park row, New-York.

A Tooth for a Tooth,

That is to say, an artificial tooth for a real one, is not a good exchange. Therefore, keep your natural teeth unimpaired, and in order to do so use that famous preservative tooth-wash, SOZODONT. It is a wholesome botanical preparation, unrivaled as an anti-putrescent and antagonist of decomposition and decay.

Nothing sets off the Masculine Countenance to better advantage than a becoming and well-made hat, and the place to obtain it is at ESPENSCHIED'S, No. 118 Nassau st., where the latest Winter styles of gentlemen's hats elicits the admiration of all.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Many Families Will Regret Before Spring that their house was not protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH. No. 571 Broadway.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a reliable remedy for coughs, influenza, &c. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BRUNDAGE—PATTERSON.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 2, at St. James' Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Chas. W. Homer, EDW. H. BRUNDAGE to CARRIE T., daughter of Edgar C. Patterson, all of Brooklyn.

MAGHER—BALDWIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. S. Bishop, Mr. GEO. W. MAGHER to SARA, daughter of S. W. Baldwin, Esq., both of Orange, N. J.

WILMARTH—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the Presbyterian Church, New-Rochelle, by Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D., assisted by Rev. Edwin R. Burkhalter, WILLIAM H. WILMARTH, of Washington, D. C., to AGNES Y. THOMPSON, of New-Rochelle, daughter of the late Henry Thompson.

DIED.

ANTHON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 5, aged 83 years, JUDITH ANTHON, widow of John Anthon, and daughter of the late John Hone.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock.

BACON.—Suddenly, Saturday, Dec. 4, RICHARD IRVING, youngest son of William H. and Louise C. Bacon, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 18 days.

Funeral services at residence of his parents, No. 12 Concord st., Mott Haven, Monday, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BARNEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 4, of disease of the heart, AZUBA LATHAM, wife of the late D. N. Barney, in the 59th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., No. 10 West 53d st., on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

BERRY.—Sunday, Dec. 5, CHRISTINA B. DE PEYSTER, widow of Abraham J. Berry, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John L. Earle, No. 247 East 13th st., on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M.

BOGERT.—On Friday evening, Dec. 3, MADELEINE WALTON BOGERT, only daughter of Eugene T. and Anna K. Bogert, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 3 Park av., on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

BOYCE.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 30, of pneumonia, CAROLINE, wife of Gerardus Boyce.

Remains interred in Green-Wood on Friday, Dec. 3.

BRAINE.—On Saturday, Dec. 4, on board the United States Receiving-ship Colorado, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, HAMILTON FULTON, second son of Capt. D. L. Braine, aged 11 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th av. and 10th st., New-York, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COUTAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, SUZANNA AGLAE COUTAN, relict of Charles J. Coutan, at her residence, No. 299 5th av.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

FLOYD.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 3, ROSAMOND M. FLOYD, daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Floyd.

Her friends and those of her brothers, D. Van Horne Floyd and Benjamin Floyd, are requested to attend the funeral at Trinity Church on Monday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock without further invitation.

FOSTER.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 5, 1875, EMILY, wife of Frederic G. Foster, aged 57 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOW.—Dec. 4, CALVIN W. HOW, in the 80th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 11 o'clock, Monday, Dec. 6, from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Markoe, No. 20 West 30th st. Interment at Providence, R. I.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

LANE.—At West New-Brighton, Staten Island, LULU, daughter of Richard and Jane I. Lane, on her fifth birthday, after a short illness.

Funeral from the Calvary Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday at 2 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—On Friday, the 3d inst., at his late residence, No. 154 West 15th st., after a short and severe illness, of pleuro-pneumonia, CHRISTOPHER O'CONNOR, aged 40 years.

The friends and relatives and those of his brother John are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday morning, Dec. 6, at 10:30 o'clock, where a solemn High Mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

PARSONS.—At Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 4, CELIA G. W. LIPPITT, wife of Rev. Charles C. Parsons.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Innocents, corner Willow and 6th sts., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock.

RANSOM.—On Sunday morning, 5th inst., WILLIAM RANSOM, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, 137 East 15th st.

SMITH.—In this City, Dec. 4, CORNELIUS B. SMITH, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, Dec. 6, at 12 M., from the residence of his brother, Stephen B. Smith, No. 173 East 79th st., City.

STOCKHOLM.—At East Jamaica, Long Island, on Sunday morning, Dec. 5, ABRAHAM STOCKHOLM, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, East Jamaica, without further invitation.

TITUS.—Dec. 3, at her residence in Brooklyn, SARAH B. TITUS, daughter of the late John and Mary Utiex Titus, formerly of this City, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brothers, James H. and Thomas W. Titus, are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VOGT.—At Morristown, N. J., Dec. 4, after a lingering illness, LOUIS C. VOGT, aged 67 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Barclay street at 9:10, 11:20, and 12 M.

WATSON.—HENRY C. WATSON, editor of *Watson's Art Journal*, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. E. Loder, No. 226 East 83d st., on Thursday, 2nd inst.

Funeral at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, 5th av. and 53d st., on Monday, 6th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Friends of deceased and of the family are invited to attend without further notice. There will be no service at the house. The venerable Dr. Stephen H. Tyng kindly tendered St. George's Church for the occasion and offered to officiate in person.

WILLIAMSON.—In Flatlands, Long Island, suddenly on Friday evening, JAMES, son of John and Maria Williamson, aged 38 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Flatlands, on Monday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$10,000 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF OF NEW-YORK COUNTY,
WILLIAM M. TWEED.

The above reward will be paid for his capture and return to the New-York County Jail.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WILLIAM DUNHAM, Jailer.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 6 AND 7, in the afternoon and evening, BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 656 Broadway, will sell at auction

COLLECTIONS OF BOOKS,

containing standard works in various departments of literature.

Also, satirical and humorous productions, autographs, portraits, engravings, Americana, &c.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

NEW STYLES SOCKS.

WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

ART NOTICE!

EXHIBITION!

OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

From the collection of Louis Prang, Esq., now on free exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, day and evening, and until time of sale.

TIME OF SALE!

This entire collection, of more than two hundred paintings, will be sold by auction, at the place of exhibition, without reserve, on the evenings of

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7 and 8.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Sessions of this court are held daily at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William st., and at the office of the Arbitrator, No. 229 Broadway, for the hearing and prompt settlement of controversies, disputes, and matters of difference arising among merchants, shipmasters, and others within the port of New-York.

Parties may submit their controversies to this court whether members of the Chamber of Commerce or not.

Blank forms for the submission of causes and other information may be obtained gratis on application to the Clerk at the rooms of the Chamber.

LEOPOLD I., KING OF THE BELGIANS, conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the Knighthood of the Order of Leopold, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod-liver Oil. Dr. De Jongh's Light-brown Cod-liver Oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 11, 1875, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 9 A. M., per steamer Idaho, for Europe, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 9:30 A. M., per steamer Algeria, for Europe, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., per steamer Klopstock, for Europe, via Plymouth; on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M., per steamer America, for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, and at 11 A. M., per steamer City of Berlin, for England, Wales, and Ireland, and at 11 A. M., per steamer Labrador, for France direct; and at 11 A. M., per steamer Victoria, for Glasgow direct.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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165,792 ENGLISH GIFT-BOOKS
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DYEING AND CLEANING.—TAKE YOUR DYEING and cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, and 610 6th av., New-York, and 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Established fifty-five years.

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NEW BOOKS:

MORRIS' TRANSLATION
OF THE
ÆNEIDS OF VIRGIL.

Crown 8vo....................$3 50

ROSSETTI'S DANTE AND HIS CIRCLE.

Crown 8vo....................$3 50

HAMERTON'S THE SYLVAN YEAR.

With 20 etchings. Square 8vo....................$5 50

The London *Athenæum* pronounces Mr. Morris' translation of "The Æneids of Virgil" the most satisfactory attempt that has yet been made to present the greatest of Roman poets to English readers. Whether any Keats of the twenty-second century will immortalize Mr. Morris by his gratitude we cannot say; but we predict that our great-great-grandchildren will consider not the least claim to remembrance possessed by the author of the "Earthly Paradise" to be that he was the translator of Virgil.

L. C. M. in New-York Tribune on "Dante and His Circle."

This work is a collection of lyrics, edited and translated in the original metres by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. The first part of the volume is the translation of Dante's 'Vita Nuova,' &c., and lyrics by the poets of Dante's immediate circle; the second part is composed of translations chiefly from poets before Dante. * * * Perhaps no other poet of our time could have done this work of introducing us to 'Dante and His Circle' as well as Rossetti, since he himself is more akin to them than to the men of his own time. He was brought up in the worship of Dante, who was the idol of his father before him. He is at home in the quaintness, the subtlety, the frankness, the romance, the exaltation which mark this early Italian school.

The London *Athenæum* has a pleasant word for Mr. Hamerton's "Sylvan Year." It says: "Mr. Hamerton's fictitious narrator presents an agreeable account of the rural life from November to October of a gentleman residing on a maternal inheritance of forest land near Loire, an estate fancifully styled Le Val Ste. Veronique. He has a house formed out of the remains of a monastery, green meadows, a small stream, all surrounded by steep but not lofty hills, clothed with wood; in fact, the whole is a paradise for a somewhat self-conscious dreamer, with artistic tastes, devoted to landscape and to sylvan poetry like that of Keats. In a meditative way the author charms us with his narrative and his abundant descriptions. Botanical and ornithological notes abound, and the whole book is especially directed to the practice of landscape art in painting and drawing. The pretty and simple etchings which illustrate the book are thoroughly in keeping with its pervading tone."

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PUBLISH THIS WEEK:

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GUIDO AND LITA: A tale of the Riviera. By Right Hon. Marquis of LORNE. With Illustrations Small 4to, cloth elegant, $1 50, or paper covers 90 cents.

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Being a selection of the lives in North's "Plutarch," which illustrate Shakespeare's plays. Edited with a preface, notes, index of names, and glossarial index. By Rev. WALTER W. SKEAT, M. A. Crown, 8vo, $2 50.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

THE CHILDREN'S TREASURY OF ENGLISH SONG. Selected and arranged by F. T. PALGRAVE, editor of "The Golden Treasury." 18mo, cloth, gilt tops, $1 25.

Mr. Palgrave's fine taste and critical insight have never been more conspicuously shown than in the selection and arrangement of the pieces printed in this little volume. Old people as well as young will find in it an unfailing source of delight.—*Athenæum.*

MACMILLAN & CO.,
No. 21 Astor place, New-York.

HARRISON MILLARD'S NEW CHRISTMAS ANTHEM in G, just published, 75c.; J. R. Thomas' great song, "Must We Then Meet as Strangers," 40c.; Sullivan's "Let Me Dream Again," 40c.; "Rondo in G," Beethoven—"Rhapsodie Hongroise" No. 14, Liszt, and "Marche Heroique" as played by Von Bülow. Published by Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE FIRST Assembly District Republican Association will be held at the Head-quarters, No. 154 Franklin st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JOHN ROBINSON, President.
WILLIAM H. BAKER, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at regular head-quarters, THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. T. F. GEARY, President.
J. DALTON, Secretary.

SEVENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 6. CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Pres.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at Bleecker Building, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock. GILBERT I. HUNTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Dec. 4, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. McIntyre, Esq., Referee, Steele & Carter sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, situate on East Forty-seventh street, south side, 125 feet east of Lexington avenue, for $20,000, to G. L. Scott, a defendant in the legal action. Under a similar court decree, A. M. Shuck, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett also sold an unfinished five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 29 by 94.8, situate on East Tenth street, north side, 294 feet west of Avenue A, for $16,100. The property was purchased by John Zintil and John Schmidt, the owners of a mechanic's lien on the same.

The remaining auctions of the day noticed were disposed of as follows: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of two lots on East Fifty-fourth street, west of First avenue, adjourned to the 8th inst.; sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on West Sixty-eighth street, west of Broadway, adjourned to the 15th inst.; sale by James M. Miller, of the property known as "New Villa," on the Macomb's Dam road, Fordham, adjourned to the 18th inst., and sale, by same auctioneer, of the premises No. 329 West Fourteenth street, with house and lot on Fifteenth street, in rear, east of Hudson street, foreclosure proceedings announced as arranged and property withdrawn.

The market during the past week has shown no signs of increased activity, and the sales have been exclusively of a legal nature in actions of foreclosure. No sales at private contract have been reported, and business remains dull and will probably so continue until the opening of the new year.

The total value of real estate sold at auction for the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 4, was $358,311, as against $318,814 for the previous six business days. The total sales in November reached the sum of $1,751,257, while the corresponding figures for October were $1,840,629.

We would call special attention to the proposed sale at the Exchange to-morrow, by A. H. Muller & Son, of the Lefferts property, located in Brooklyn. The lots to be offered are admirably located both for business and dwelling use, and the auction is one well deserving the notice of capitalists.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, sales are announced to take place as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Dec. 6.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 279 Fourth avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Twenty-second street.

By Steele & Carter, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 15.6 by 98.9, No. 220 West Twenty-fifth street, south side, 202.3 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, No. 192 East Fifty-fifth street, south side, 206.3 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 247 feet west of Second avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. W. Carr, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also similar sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of an undivided one-third interest in the plot of land, 195 by 261.6 by 38 by 318.4, bounded by West Sixty-first street, Eighth avenue, the Circle, and the Grand Boulevard.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, south side, 85 feet east of Sixth avenue (as widened.) Also Executors' sale, by order of the Executors of the estate of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, under the direction of Messrs. Man & Parsons, attorneys, of 285 choice and well-located building lots, situated respectively on Fulton, Bedford, Franklin, and Atlantic avenues, Bedford place, Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean streets, Brooklyn, including also the residence of Mr. J. Carson Brevoort. Several entire blocks will be offered at this auction, and the sale will be absolute, without limit or reservation. The title to the property is perfect, and the terms upon which it will be sold are liberal.

By James M. Miller, Trustee's sale, under the direction of Charles F. Wood, Esq., of the three-story, attic, and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 97.6, No. 79 East Seventh street, north side, 125 feet west of First avenue. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 57 Ann street, north side, between Nassau and William streets, embracing a plot of land 28.4 by 122.10 by 103 by 65.10 by 75.2 by 72.6 by 28.4, with the buildings thereon, known as the New-York Steam Power Company.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry J. Cullen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.4 by 90, on Sullivan street, west side, 63 feet south of Broome street, and one house, with lot 21.4 by 90, on Thompson street, east side, 63 feet south of Broome street, adjoining above, in the rear.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 100.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 80, on Fourth avenue, east side, 80.5 feet south of Sixty-second street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, one on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, and the other on West Fifty-seventh street, south side, (rears adjoining,) 325 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 23.9 by 50, on Broome street, south-east corner of Thompson street. Also, similar sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 24.6 by 81, No. 74 Walker street, north side, 25.3 feet west of Courtlandt alley.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100.8 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-second street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, south side, 68.3 feet east of Broadway, late known as St. Ann's avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 302.11 by 183.4 by 230.5, on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots Nos. 479 to 486, part 3, of the Dyckman estate; also, four lots, together in size 51.9 by 202 by 54.7 by 230.5, on Nichols place, south side, adjoining above, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488 of the same estate.

By ——— ———, auctioneer, at the Exchange building, corner of Washington avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, Twenty-third Ward, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. Burrwell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 60 by 150, on Washington avenue, west side, 387.6 feet north of Seventh street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., special guardian's sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of V. K. Stevenson, Esq., of the two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 80, Nos. 1,520 and 1,522 Broadway, east side, 40.5 feet north of Forty-sixth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.4, on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 180 feet east of Third avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 50 by 63.2 by 51 by 74.3, with improvements, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. E. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Forty-ninth street, and one lot on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 60 by 100.5, on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 215 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Eighty-fifth street, north side, 271 feet east of First avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 95, on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, O. P. Buel, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 50.5 feet south of Forty-third street. Also, similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.10 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, west side, 26.10 feet north of One Hundredth street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Hardie, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by one-half the block, on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 140 feet east of Fourth avenue, (as widened.)

By ——— ———, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. R. Shiel, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50 by 156, on Marion avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, known as lot No. 119 on map of part of farm of Benjamin Berrian.

Friday, Dec. 10.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.1 by 100.5, on East Forty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of two houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 254.7 feet east of First avenue. Also, similar sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50.5 by 75, on Sixth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.7 by 100.5, No. 214 West Forty-sixth street, south side, 216.4 feet west of Broadway.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, with improvements, on Second avenue, west side, 30.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, W. L. Cowdrey, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 220 feet east of First avenue.

By Richard J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Barney, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 270 feet east of First avenue.

Saturday, Dec. 11.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 14.3 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, south side, 185.9 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By Richard J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 24 by 108 by 23.9 by 125, on Sixth avenue, west side, 74.1 feet south of Twenty-fourth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot, No. 136 Chrystie street, east side, between Broome and Delancey streets; lease dated May 1, 1864; term, twenty-one years; ground rent, $175 per annum.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Abel Crook, Esq., Referee, of a farm containing sixty-two acres of land, located in the town of White Plains, and situated on the road leading from White Plains to New-Rochelle, adjoining lands of Nathan Second and others.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, DEC. 4.

NEW-YORK.

By Steele & Carter.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 47th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington av.; lot, 20x100.5	$20,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 unfinished five-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 10th st., n. s., 294 ft. w. of Avenue A; lot, 29x94.8	$16,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 3.

3d av., s. w. corner of 64th st., 50.2x100; leasehold; Walter B. Waldron to Samuel W. Waldron	$35,000
Morse av., n. w. side, 100 ft. s. w. of 7th st., 25x40x irregular, 23d Ward; Sarah Arnstion and husband to Charles Schluter	900
29th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x98.9; Emmeline Bogardus and husband to William Bogardus	24,675
57th st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 7th av., 40x100.4 4-5x irregular; Burnard C. Duffy and others, Executors, to Central Presbyterian Church	21,000
Washington av., w. s., 119.6 ft. n. of 1st st., 75x150, 23d Ward; John Dworak and wife to Frank Powelka	7,500
South 5th av., No. 53, e. side, 125 ft. s. w. of Bleecker st., 25x100; Thomas Cassin and wife to James Gallagher	16,000
Highbridge av., e. s., 10.5 ft. s. of Devoe st., 100x387.5x irregular; 24th Ward; Leopold Beringer to Moses Ehrenreich	7,500
Lexington av., s. w. corner of 57th st., 22.6x25.5; Leopold Beringer to A. M. Dryfoos	9,250
Arthur st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Jacob st., 87.6x50, 24th Ward; Falk Rafter to Michael Ratter	500
5th av., w. s., 20.6 ft. s. of 36th st., 30x70x irregular; John Peck and others to William Barmore	60,000
Washington av., w. s., 119.6 ft. n. of 1st st., 75x150; Frank Powelka and wife to Ana Dworak	7,500
South 5th av., No. 53, s. e. s., 125.5 ft. s. w. of Bleecker st., 25x100; Joseph F. Tobin to Thomas Cassin	16,500
10th av., n. w. corner of 49th st., 150x100.5; James O'Donohue and wife to Thomas E. Foran	85,000
78th st., n. s., 235.10 ft. w. of 2d av., 13.10x102.2; Selim Marks and wife to Christiania Spearing	10,000
106th st., s. s., 213 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x100.11; Charles Hayman and wife to David Frank	6,000
Lexington av., w. s., 258 ft. s. of 22d st., 15.6x70x irregular; Charles E. L. Holmes and wife to Fred. A. Baker	26,000
3d av., s. e. corner of 98th st., 110x100.9; Terence Farley and wife to Edward Reardon	10,000
Lexington av., w. s., 258 ft. s. of 22d st., 15.6x70x irregular; Fred D. Baker to Annie E. Holmes	26,000
Berrian av., s. w. corner of 1st st., 200 ft. to Central av. x100, 24th Ward; Barbara Williamson and husband to Jeremiah Smulden	1,000
114th st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; William Sinclair, Referee, to Caroline Stumpf	7,500
8th av., w. s., 23.7 ft. s. of 100th st., 22x100; George W. Carr, Referee, to Catharine A. Edwards	1,000
Broome st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Goerck st., 25x100; Armour C. Anderson, Referee, to Ernest Ohl and others	5,150
22d st., 141.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 23.3x98.9; David A. Williamson and wife to Eliza B. Hosack	27,000
53d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5; Amanda Haight and husband to Charles F. O'Donnell	nom.
135th st., n. s., 306½ ft. w. of Willis av., 20x100, 23d Ward; Daniel McKenzie and wife to Frank Brown	6,500
Water st., 25x64.5x irregular; Richard Lewis to James K. Jackson	nom.
53d st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.4; John C. Donnelly and wife to Bainbridge S. Clarke	65,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Nos. 71 and 73 Duane st., 5 years; John B. Snook to Louis Dejonge & Co.	$8,000
Nos. 505 and 507 West 26th st.; 3 years and 11 months; James Moore to Mary Donnellan	800
No. 282 7th av., 7 years; Annie Bloxham to Felix Donnelly	2,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 44TH ST., AN ELEGANT modern corner house, in fee.
ALSO,
ON 5TH AV., Nos. 73, 215, 537, 566, 583, 614, 628, 681, and 746.
For permits and particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.,
Or, Branch Office, No. 35 East 17th st.

A SUPERB HOUSE ON A NORTH-WEST corner (on Madison av., (crown of the hill,) for sale right; built by the owner for his own use and beautifully finished. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

SMOKEY CHIMNEYS CURED — ROOMS above range heated from range fire warranted. Send for circular.
HULL, GRIPPEN & CO.,
3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JUDICIAL SALE

OF THE

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD, OF ALABAMA.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit and Southern District of Alabama. In Equity. SAMUEL A. STRANG vs. THE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, et als.

In pursuance of the decrees of said court, made on the 12th day of May, 1873, and amended and modified on the 30th day of June, 1875, the undersigned, Commissioners named and appointed therein, hereby give notice that they will expose to sale, at public auction, in front of the Court-house in the city of Mobile, in the said Southern District of Alabama, on
MONDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1875,
that being the first Monday of the month, all the following property and rights of property and franchises that is to say:

All the continuous railroad, extending from its terminus in Montgomery to its terminus in Eufaula, Alabama, known as the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, together with all its equipments, appurtenances, and franchises, as the same now is and are in the possession of the Receiver in this cause, or shall be at the time of the sale hereby decreed, including all the railways, ways, rights of way, depot grounds, and other lands, all tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, all depots, station-houses, car-houses, wood-houses, and other buildings, and all machine-shops and other shops, and including also all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling-stock or equipments, and all machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material for the constructing, operating, or repairing the said railroad, or any part thereof, or any of its equipments or appurtenances, and including also all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad or the construction, maintenance or use thereof, and all other property, franchises, rights, and things which have been acquired by the said railroad company for use in connection with said railroad, and are now, or shall be, at the time of the sale hereby decreed, in possession of the said Receiver, or to which he shall then be entitled, and all other property, rights, franchises, and things which have been acquired by purchase or otherwise by the said Receiver during the pendency of this suit, for use in connection with the said railroad, and are now, or shall be, at the time of the said sale hereby decreed, in his possession or to which he may be then entitled.

The terms of sale and payment for said property prescribed in said decree of said court are as follows:

The said property cannot be sold for less than $400,000, in cash, payable on the day of sale, and subject to the lien of a first mortgage on the same amounting to $1,280,000, with accrued interest due and unpaid.

Dated at the City of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, this, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1875.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
JNO. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Commissioners.
E. H. GRANDIN, Solicitor for Complainants.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE.

By order of the Executors of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, under the direction of Man & Parsons, Attorneys,

285 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
situate on Fulton, Bedford, Franklin, and Atlantic avs., Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean sts., and Bedford place, Brooklyn, including the residence of
J. CARSON BREVOORT.
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on
TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1875.

This property, which is now offered for sale for the first time, is within forty-five minutes of the New-York City Hall, by the Fulton Ferry, and within forty-five minutes of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by the Greenpoint or Williamsburg Ferry.

The character of the neighborhood is fully established, brown-stone houses and stores being on all sides.

The property will be restricted against nuisances.

Terms of sale will be liberal.

For maps, &c., apply to
A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st., New-York, or Nassau Insurance Company, No. 30 Court st., Brooklyn.
Title absolute. Sale without limit or reservation.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.—IN THE matter of HENRY DE CASSE.—In pursuance of an order made in the above proceeding on the 29th day of November, 1875, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 13th day of December, 1875, at one o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, all that certain lot, tract, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Lewis, and State of Tennessee, consisting of 338 acres, forming that part of a tract of 2,260 acres heretofore granted by the State of Tennessee to George Nixon and W. W. Coleman, which lies wholly in Lewis County. Also the book debts, being all the remaining assets in my hands as Assignee. J. W. CHISHOLM, Assignee.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $5,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET FOR THE WINTER, LOW—A superior, large, double-furnished mansion, admirably located, with grounds, &c., on Union place, near 18th st.; offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO RENT—THE FOLLOWING MEDIUM-SIZED houses at greatly reduced rents to desirable tenants: No. 566 Broome st., No. 113 Varick st., No. 57 Bank st., No. 540 Greenwich st. Particulars with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

BRODWAY STORE AND LOFTS.—TO RENT or lease, the entire building No. 473 Broadway; store, cellar, and first loft, 200 feet through to Mercer st.; excellent location for first-class trade.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

SPLENDID LOFTS TO RENT ON BEEKMAN st., near new Post Office; 185 feet deep, fronting on two streets; fine light, two hoistways; power can be had. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, CORNER OF Clinton and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, suitable for bakery. Inquire of S. F. BROWN, on the premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

First-class and reliable servants' exchange, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.,
a number of Protestant girls waiting for situations at reduced wages.

ATTENTION.

Servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., for City or country, now waiting for situations at Carpenter's Agency, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADWAY, corner 33d st.; select, sober, neat servants; Protestant, Swedish, Scotch, German, Irish, colored; City or country; hotels, boarding-houses. Lady attending.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant woman as companion, housekeeper, or nurse; moderate wages; is willing and obliging. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Please take particular notice of the above address.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A trustworthy young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is neat and respectable, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl; can have the very best City reference from her present employer; understands her business well; also, can cook; has no silly airs; works for moderate wages; in City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, AND ASSIST in Washing.—By a neat young woman; is a thorough waitress and experienced chamber-maid and will assist in washing and ironing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. L.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.— By a Welsh girl with good City references; she is a good plain cook and excellent washer, ironer, and general house-worker; for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHER.— By a French Protestant girl, speaking English; well recommended as a competent, neat, and obliging girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL, well recommended, as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family or boarding-house; for reduced wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Please take particular notice of this address.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid; understands fine sewing and embroideries; is willing to take care of a growing child; eight years' reference. Call for two days at No. 255 Madison av., at present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress; City or country; willing and obliging; excellent reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLored woman as chamber-maid, or to take care of children. Can be seen all the week at No. 244 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid; willing to mind children or do sewing. Call at No. 234 West 31st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; SCOTCH Protestant; knows every part of her work; makes bread, soups of all kinds, desserts, &c.; would take washing where amount of cooking permitted; is a good laundress; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as thorough cook; meats, game, fish, soups, pastries, &c.; good baker; gets up nice side dishes; best testimonials: sober, honest, very neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER OR TO assist in Washing.—By a respectable Protestant young woman, highly recommended; very good cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, preserves, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes excellent soups, roasts, preserves, jellies, pastry, &c.; bones and lards, and can make superior bread and biscuit; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for C. C.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHly understands her business; soups, desserts, game of all kinds; has the best City references; would go out by the day or week. Call one week at No. 603 8th av., third floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, competent girl, with excellent reference from her late employer; is willing and industrious and a good worker. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, capable colored young woman, for City or country; she is a good cook, washer, and ironer; kind with children; has good references. Apply at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th street.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, VERY NEAT, and tidy middle-aged woman to cook, wash, and iron, or for general house-work; is of real pleasant disposition and very willing and obliging. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPERIenced young woman as cook; willing to assist in the washing; is a good baker, &c. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WHO THORoughly understands her duties; no objection to a boarding-house; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work in a private family; best of City reference. Call at or address No. 75 Madison av.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE, TIDY YOUNG ENGLISH woman as cook and good baker, or do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 133 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN; is competent for any kind of cooking; has best of City references as competent cook, &c. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT COOK; IS an excellent baker, &c.; or as first-class laundress; best of references. Can be seen for two days; apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as a first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to a private boarding-house; excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 35 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all sorts of soups, jellies, pastry; seven years' best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 165 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily; good recommendations from last place. Apply for two days, from 10 o'clock, at 448 6th av., top floor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
In large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF HORSES, carriage, and harness; horses are warranted perfectly sound; or would let the establishment by the month on very reasonable terms. Address No. 128 West 31st st.

PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 157 WEST 18TH ST.—A pair of horses and carriage will be received on same terms as at livery, $70 per month. Address No. 27 West 22d st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—FOUR STALLS; rooms for coachman; also one for $50 month; possession immediately. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU, CLARENCE, AND SINGLE horse; all sold at a sacrifice. Can be seen at private stable, East 63d st., next corner 4th av.

SLEIGH FOR SALE—TWO SEATS, HANDSOME, and but little used. Apply at private stable, No. 10 East 27th st., before 10 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country, by an experienced woman as cook, washer, and ironer; understands her business; three and a half years' reference. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, HONEST WOMAN AS first-rate cook in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business; very economical; City references. Address Cook, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; has the best City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK, IN A private family; is a professed cook; good baker; can furnish the best City references. Call at or address No. 149 West 24th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WOMAN IN a first-class boarding-house as cook. Call for two days at No. 141 West 30th st., Annie Emery.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER who has perfect taste; cuts and fits very gracefully any kind of ladies' and children's dresses; will go out by the day; best City references. Address French Dress-maker, No. 182 6th av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day, or would do work at her own home; first-class reference. Call or address M. R., No. 425 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent dress-maker and seamstress desires engagement in a private family by the week or month. Call at fancy store No. 144 East 16th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WOULD like to make a few engagements to sew by the day in private families. Address No. 345 West 38th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT; engaged by some of the best families; fits perfectly; does stylish work; terms low; would assist in household duties. Address No. 552 7th av., in store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GERMAN DRESS-maker, a few more customers by the day or week. Inquire at No. 433 2d av.

HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION, &c.—BY A young lady refined and educated, possessing musical and housekeeping abilities; would like to find a position, away from New-York preferred, as lady's companion, and to assist in housekeeping duties, or as secretary. Address C. K. C., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROAYWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERson of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid, or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a home in the City. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young woman, who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; can furnish best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK AND USEFUL GIRL.—BY a German girl as cook, and to wash and iron and do general house-work; City or country; is a correct, pleasant girl to have about, and reliable; has good reference. Apply at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small American family; best City reference. Apply for two days at present employer's, No. 305 East 51st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMan as general house-worker; City or country; best reference as to capability, &c. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, industrious girl, with very satisfactory City reference; City or country. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT French Protestant lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; no objection to take charge of one or two children; City reference. Call for two days at No. 135 West 38th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid; is a thorough hair-dresser and operator; has six years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE, WELL-EXPErienced young woman, who is a good family laundress; can do up gentlemen's shirts and fine garments in superior style; can puff, polish, flute, &c.; has long satisfactory reference; last employer can be seen. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, well recommended, as first-class laundress; fluting, frilling, puffing, polishing, &c.; can do up ladies' finery in elegant style; country or City; sober, honest, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting and doing up fine muslins, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an industrious, nice young girl, who is a good worker, and well recommended. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor, C. Jacquin's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as laundress in a private family; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 502 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best of references. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 30 West 15th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS and assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 32d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH woman in a private family; is an excellent hair-dresser and dress-maker; cuts and fits and an excellent seamstress, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY, AGREEABLE, PROTestant, North German nurse, well recommended from former employers for her reliability; good sewer; she would have no objection to assist with light chamber-work. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH NURSE; highly recommended as to honesty, neatness and kindness to children; good hand sewer; she speaks her language well, with a pure accent, and is altogether a desirable person. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A WELL EXPERIENCED, TRUSTWORthy young woman who can take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle, or care growing children; is very kind and attentive; is also a good plain seamstress; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH young woman, (eighteen months in her last place,) as infant's nurse; is a neat seamstress; fond of children; speaks English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE person; is an excellent operator, and kind to children; will assist with chamber-work; highly recommended. Call or address for two days, at present employer's, No. 2 West 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL, highly recommended, as nurse and seamstress, for very reduced wages; in the City or country. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av., near the coal office.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT AS INfant's nurse, or capable of doing up-stairs work and waiting; City or country; has the best of references. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., C. Jacquin's.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MONTHLY NURSE, by the month or week; now disengaged; first-class City references. Apply at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young girl as nurse and chamber-maid; willing to make herself useful; or light house-work. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is a neat hand-sewer and a good operator; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY A YOUNG girl to do plain sewing and to mind children. Call at No. 123 West 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; a baby preferred; can sew well, and has good City references. Call or address 8 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant woman, as infant nurse. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 459 West 21st st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, AND TO take care of grown children.—By a young woman, with the best City reference. Call at 228 West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGlish middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can also cut and fit children's clothes; best City reference; a family going to Europe preferred; is never sea-sick. Call on or address M. M., No. 314 East 84th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN PERson, speaking French and English, to grown children; understands hair-dressing; is a good seamstress; good reference. Address D., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW OF EXperience in the care of young children, would take an infant to bring up on the bottle at her own home; charges moderate; good references. Call for three days at No. 314 West 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, middle-aged, as nurse; can take entire charge of young children and sew; in a private family; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG PERSON as nurse. Call for two days at 322 West 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT BY THE DAY; understands all family sewing; operates on Grover & Baker and Willcox & Gibbs machines; will furnish her own machines. Call at 1,025 3d av., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PERSON AS SEAMSTRESS, or any light work, to secure a home; can make over and trim dresses, and do plain sewing nicely; can be well recommended. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, the care of silver and the making of all kinds of salads, &c.; is capable of filling a man's place; the best of City references from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 246 West 31st st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class servant as waitress or chamber-maid, or would travel; willing to make herself useful; good reference. Call for two days at No. 67 3d av., corner 11th st., in store.

WAITRESS.—BY A SMART, YOUNG, TIDY GIRL as waitress; she thoroughly understands her business; her manners are pleasing, her references unquestionable and long. Seen at the French Office, No 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl; one year in her last place; has had but two places; is neat, competent, willing; a first-class servant. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands all kinds of dressings; is willing to take entire charge of the silver; seven years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 165 East 28th st.

WASHING.—LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S WASHing made up in the neatest manner; would take by the month. Call or address front house No. 136 West 19th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to take home washing and ironing or go out by the day; good reference; will do house-cleaning. Call at No. 219 West 32d st. Mrs. Morison.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A NEAT, REspectable, sober, industrious young man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is a trustworthy driver; City or country; willing and obliging; five years' best City reference from last place. Address W. A., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, RESPECTABLE, AND industrious German; is a first-class man in every respect; understands his business thoroughly; is a careful and safe driver; has the highest recommendation. Address W. A., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or call at last employer's, A. J. Johnson, No. 11 Great Jones st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A single man; is a first-class groom and careful City driver; would be found trustworthy and obliging; can give good City and country references. Can be seen at, or address J. M., No. 485 Hicks st., South Brooklyn, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good references. Address W. B., No. 38 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN INdustrious man, (English;) very anxious for employment; understands his business thoroughly; best of reference; wages moderate. Address T. B., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY AN ALSACE MAN as coachman, &c.; wife as cook or fine washing, together or separate, and go home at night; very best City reference. Call or address Sur. No. 845 2d av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; has five years' City reference. Call on or address J. W., No. 38 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful; a single man, (Protestant;) is a good groom and driver; can milk, tend furnaces, &c.; steady and willing. Address N. B., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, OR TO TAKE CARE OF A ROAD Team.—By a young English coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can handle tandem or four; has good City reference. Address E. C., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FOOTMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young man, who is a first-class groom; can act as footman and has done waiting; can also build fires, tend furnace, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; no family; is a first-class florist and vegetable gardener; has eighteen years' practice; best of City reference. Address J. S. B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.— By an Englishman of medium size; a thorough groom and good City driver; strictly honest, sober, and industrious, and understands his business in every particular; perfectly willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; THORoughly understands his business; good reference if required. Address W. E., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN TO work round a gentleman's place and take care of stock; will make himself generally useful; good reference. Address Riley, No. 303 East 35th st., top floor, back.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, TOgether; the man as first-class waiter and the wife as first-class cook; a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of cooking and desserts; best of City reference; City or country. Address for three days L. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS English and fully understands his business; lived several years in England; has good testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Bureau.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; THREE YEARS in his only place; a first-class waiter; single, sober, and of good habits; family to be seen. Call to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXPErience; thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN WHO CAN give perfect satisfaction as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Call on or address for two days D. S., No. 132 West 15th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED FOR YONKERS—A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook, washer, and ironer; one who understands the care of milk and butter preferred; also, a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 440 Washington st., corner of Desbrosses st., on Tuesday, 7th, between the hours of 11 and 3.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED WELL-BUILT MEN, six feet or more in height, to appear in the auxiliary force of Julius Cæsar. Apply on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, at 9:30 o'clock, to JOHN VINCENT, Stage Manager, 6th av. entrance of Booth's Theatre.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, IN A FRENCH flat, a Protestant girl to do house-work; must be a good cook; no washing required; must have good references. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock at the Albany, corner Broadway and 51st st., apartment No. 27.

WANTED—TWO SOBER AND RELIABLE SINGLE women, one to do general cleaning and the other to do chamber-work. Apply at GRANT HOUSE, No. 48 New-Bowery.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY.

New-York, Dec. 2, 1875.

At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company, held this day, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. was declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

State of Illinois,
Treasurer's Office, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1876, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 3d to the 20th of January, inclusive.
THOS. S. RIDGEWAY,
State Treasurer.

West Wisconsin Railway Company,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

Safeguard Fire Insurance Company,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 23, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 8th day of December next, the polls being open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JAMES TRERANCE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT and Coke Company, of Chicago, due Dec. 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, National Banking Association.
A. M. BILLINGS, President.

PERSONAL.

JOHN A. TRIS, WHO WENT SATURDAY evening to Cooper Union to the lecture of Rev. J. T. Duryea, has not been heard of since. He is sixteen years old, tall and slender; has light brown hair; slim face, fair of complexion, and gray eyes; was dressed in a black overcoat, with a cashmere scarf, and in a black plaid school suit, black and white tie, and a gold stud in his shirt; new shoes. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to his parents' residence, No. 413 West 45th st.

FINANCIAL.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To the Editors of the Boston Journal:

In my communication of 29th November regarding the Michigan Central Railroad, alluding to the great change in the situation of the company in the interval between May 31, 1871, and May 31, 1875, I proposed in another communication to consider the causes that had manifestly led to that change.

I will say here that my attention has been called to the fact—which does not appear in the reports—that the annual interest, amounting to $53,760 on the sinking fund bonds that are included in the sinking fund in hands of Trustees, has not been paid to said Trustees, and that by so much the annual liability for interest and guarantees each year, as stated in my previous communication, should be reduced.

My attention is also called to the difference between *gross earnings* and *gross receipts*.

The explanation is, that of the $7,102,286 gross earnings in report of 1875, only $6,720,013 had come into the hands of the Treasurer at the time account was made up, leaving the uncollected balance ($382,273) to appear in subsequent accounts.

Now as to the causes for the change alluded to. They are *not*, as it seems to me, to be found in *increased* losses on leased or branch lines, except to a limited extent.

According to the general accounts, between 1871 and 1875, $1,406,702 was charged to construction account of branch lines, annual interest on which, at eight per cent., would be $112,536.

The *direct* loss on leased lines for the year ending May 31, 1871, was $181,945, and for the year ending May 31, 1875, $404,823, an increase over 1871 of $222,878, *to which* add $112,536 interest on construction charges as above, and we have $335,414 as the sum fairly representing the *increased* losses on leased lines in 1875 over those of 1871.

The greater and *principal* cause is to be found in the unprofitable character of the through freight business.

Gross earnings from branches have not increased. On the main line gross earnings from passengers, both through and local, east and west, have increased in the aggregate very slightly—some three per cent.

Gross earnings from *local* freight, both east and west, have diminished in the aggregate nearly fifteen per cent.

Gross earnings from *through* freight bound eastward have increased from $1,045,579 in 1871 to $1,830,324 in 1875, and gross earnings from through freight bound westward have increased from $532,357 to $584,645 in the same interval, making an aggregate increase of gross earnings from through freight, both east and west, of $837,033.

The unprofitable character of this freight business will be made evident by reference to the last annual report of Directors—1875, page 10.

They say that earnings from freight, both through and local, for the year were $3,692,267—see also page 35 of same report—and that if the rates of 1870 could have been realized, the amount would have been $6,303,646. Now the rates of those days are not likely to prevail again, and speculation as to the profits that would *now* result, if nearly double the current rates could be obtained, are not a very reliable basis upon which to estimate the value of a railroad security.

The *real* trouble is that the reduction of rates since 1870 has not been accompanied by a *corresponding* reduction of expenses.

But even in 1870 the rates were not satisfactory, for in the report of that year, on the first page, we find the following language:

> "These results are owing to the reduced rates on east-bound freight and to the warfare about rates west between the trunk roads, as they style themselves, from New-York. For some months freight was carried from New-York to Chicago not only without profit, but much of it at less than cost."

In the report of the next year—1871, page 6—we find the following language:

> "During about six months of the first part of the year, in consequence of disagreements between the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Roads, the rates on west-bound business were totally destroyed, and that business during about that long period, was done for about the cost. Some of these causes have resulted in greatly diminished earnings below what they would otherwise have been, and all of them have contributed to enhance the operating expenses unduly in proportion to the gross earnings."

One cannot help noticing the apologetic tone that runs through all the reports, nor can we escape from the conclusion that the immense increase of capital and debt liability has been mainly for the purpose of providing track, equipment, and terminal facilities, to do a through freight business, which experience is proving to be so unprofitable that the whole gross earnings therefrom are hardly sufficient to pay the expenses of operating and maintenance.

There is the Great Western Railway of Canada—which is the connecting link between the Michigan Central on the west and the New-York Central on the east.

Their capital and debt, $34,500,000 in January, 1872, was increased to $46,000,000 in July, 1875.

Their gross earnings, $6,078,000, in the year ending July 31, 1873, have fallen to $4,614,000 in the year ending July 31, 1875, and the *net* earnings of the latter year not being enough by $700,000 to pay rents under leases and interest on debt, the stockholders have been obliged to make contributions to save the company from bankruptcy.

Their trouble is, that having no large local traffic upon their line, they must depend mainly upon a through traffic.

But it is said diminished expense will result from using steel rails in the main line of the Michigan Central because of their greater durability.

So far as this is true, the cost of renewals of rails is the only item in operating expenses that will be affected.

Railroad men differ somewhat as to the comparative durability of steel rails.

It was at one time claimed that the life of a steel rail was fifteen times greater than that of an iron rail; then it was claimed to be ten times greater, and again seven times greater, while reliable experiments have recently been made which would seem to indicate that the life of a *good* steel rail is not much more than double that of a *good* iron rail.

Experience will be pretty likely to prove that the durability of steel rails is, like that of iron rails, a question of quality.

The great and *insurmountable* obstacle with which the Michigan Central has to contend is the water competition.

Lake vessels have been carrying corn from Chicago to Buffalo this season for two cents per bushel, or less than one dollar per ton.

This rate would not give the Michigan Central so much as five dollars per car load for their 270 miles from Chicago to Detroit.

While navigation is closed rates on east-bound freight are fixed by the combining railroads. There has been no competition. It will be noticed that the complaints about competition refer to *west*-bound freight, which is but one-sixth of the whole.

Published rates on bulk freights from Chicago to New-York, by rail, have been as follows:

Winter of 1871-2, 65 cents per hundred.
Winter of 1872-3, 55 cents per hundred.
Winter of 1873-4, 40 cents per hundred.
Winter of 1874-5, 35 cents per hundred.

No great results can be expected from the *pooling* of earnings, unless rates can be made higher. They were raised last month, with rather unpromising results, according to the following, taken from the financial article of the New-York *Herald*, Nov. 22:

> "On the 17th inst. Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago managers and freight agents held an adjourned meeting to discuss the subject of a further advance on east-bound freights. Mr. Joy, of the Michigan Central, stated that since the recent advance to forty cents on fourth-class freight to New-York, the shipments had been extremely light, and expressed the opinion that any further advance would virtually amount to an embargo."

The New-York Central, with its exceptional advantages of location at the eastern terminus of lake navigation, its quadruple tracks, favorable grades, &c., may be able to do this through business without loss, or possibly at a profit, or the Boston and Albany may possibly be able to do it, because they have a large local business, which *may* enable them to sustain the burden of an unprofitable through business.

In connection with this question of profit on through business, the following quotation from the very able and comprehensive report of the Investigating Committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, page 62, is of interest:

> "So great has been the infatuation of the public mind in the East, as to the value of the Western trade, that they have thought there was no limit to the ability to produce, and the power to transport profitably the staple productions of the West, eastward to the Atlantic. The experience of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as we shall hereafter show, pricks the bubble of the value of the Western trade and travel to the trunk lines."

One thing more: the balance of income account, pages 24 and 25, report of 1875, $1,639,765. Many suppose this to be a surplus, available in some way for the payments of dividends, but it is, in fact, merged in the assets of the company, such as construction accounts, bills receivable, cash, &c.

Its identity is entirely lost, and of itself it has no value whatever, except possibly as an aid in some future watering of the capital stock.

CHARLES BARRETT.

Boston, Dec. 2, 1875.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company,
No. 66 Wall st., New-York, Nov. 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

Office of the Germania Life Insurance Company,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

SECOND DRAWING.

Office Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 13 William st.,
New-York, Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131	1,214	2,897	4,604	6,802
220	1,280	3,030	4,788	6,840
291	1,300	3,003	4,877	7,150
293	1,391	3,207	4,893	7,206
351	1,400	3,261	4,894	7,264
394	1,545	3,373	5,009	7,362
484	1,637	3,376	5,064	7,410
592	1,716	3,383	5,066	7,602
594	1,793	3,395	5,369	7,634
597	1,806	3,406	5,442	7,910
713	1,893	3,500	5,501	7,970
742	1,898	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,691	6,146	8,129
794	2,597	3,975	6,184	8,203
893	2,677	4,039	6,203	8,302
912	2,788	4,161	6,353	8,408
921	2,792	4,244	6,387	8,579
1,096	2,849	4,297	6,601	8,639
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,699	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,766

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

DESIRABLE SECURITIES,

8 AND 10 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGES,
Carefully selected on improved real estate in Cincinnati, Chicago, and other Western cities.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS
AND
8 per cent. Water and Gas Companies' Bonds,
For sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
NO. 59 LIBERTY ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SEVENS,
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA, AND TERRE HAUTE FIRSTS,
And all good railroad and municipal bonds,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM ST.

Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company,
Office of Secretary and Treasurer,
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed on the 4th inst. and reopen Jan. 6, proximo.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

WANTED—NO BONUS PAID—$30,000 ON MORTgage on improved real estate in Hoboken, permanently occupied, and worth $75,000; ground cost $30,000; substantial brick buildings, built 1874; insured for $20,000. Direct Post Office Box No. 100, Hoboken.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE ON CITY PROPERTY, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $6,000.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NORMAN G. KELLOGG and JOHN A. WOODRUFF, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the eighteenth day of December, 1875, at two o'clock, P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, the Register of said court in bankruptcy, in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purpose mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed my final account and report as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096.—Dated this 4th day December, A. D. 1875.
CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee,
No. 33 Spruce st., New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH R. FRITH and WILLIAM A. HINCHMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order made by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of said court, on the 1st day of December, 1875, a meeting of the creditors and other persons interested in the estate of the bankrupts herein will be held on the 16th day of December, 1875, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Hon. John Fitch, Register, No. 345 Broadway, New-York City, that said creditors may show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed authorizing said Register to accept the sum of $1,000 as part of a mortgage, or in money, in full settlement of two claims of these bankrupts, one for $894 69 against one John W. McDermott, individually, and the other for $715 74 against said McDermott's firm of McDermott & Algie, and also to accept the sum of $176 30 in full settlement of three claims, amounting together to $705 27, against the insolvent firm of Hawkins & Henken, and hold said money in place of said claims for the benefit of the bankrupts' creditors. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Solicitor for Bankrupts, Tribune Building, New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE second day of December, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES A. RHODES, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL C. BIRDSALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,226.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. —To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Daniel C. Birdsall, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 4th day of December, A. D. 1875.
MOSES S. FRIEND, Assignee,
d6-law3wM* No. 1,535 Broadway, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ICE BUSINESS—$50,000.

Parties having extraordinary facilities in the wholesale supply of ice for this market and for shipping, will sell a minor interest or a majority with control to business men of good standing. Interest for sale—any part of $50,000. The profitable character of business in this staple is well known to those who have been heretofore interested in it. References exchanged. Principals only need apply.
ISAAC L. MILLER,
Continental Insurance Building,
No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 55.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLE-ized Mantels. Finest selection of Marble Mantels; all qualities; modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 8 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 22
JAVA........WED., Dec. 15 | CHINA.........WED., Dec. 29

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..................SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC....................SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC..................SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC....................SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at —

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..............Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA...............Thursday, Jan. 13

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO..........................Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA.........................Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN......................Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING........................Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA.........................Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA........................Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGIA..................WEDNESDAY..................DEC. 8
CHAMPION.................SATURDAY...................DEC. 11

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, Gen. Agent, 317 B'way.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

AMERICA....Sat., Dec. 11 | DEUTSCHLAND....Dec. 25
ODER.......Sat., Dec. 18 | SALIER..........Wed., Jan. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..............................$100 gold
Second cabin..............................60 gold
Steerage..................................30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI:

ANDES..Dec. 4

FOR KINGSTON, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS...Dec. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

CLARIBEL.......................................Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.........Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND....................Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Dec. 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M. | Helvetia, Jan. 1, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO............Dec. 18 | HINDOO..............Jan. 15
COLOMBO............Jan. 1 | NAVARINO............Jan. 29

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA..................SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA...................SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO................................Dec. 15, noon

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC..................................Jan. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS,

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.................Monday, Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) SAVANILLA, &c. Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., for the above-named ports. For passage, freight, and all other information, apply at office on pier foot of Canal st., North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH, GREAT BRITAIN.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier..........................Saturday Dec. 11
*PEREIRE, Danre.............................Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.........................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.........................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..............................20 00
First-class to Albany.......................................22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ......................Thursday, Dec. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......................Thursday, Dec. 16

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........................TUESDAY, Dec. 14
CRESCENT CITY....................THURSDAY, Dec. 23

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:20, 6:30, 7, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway. No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western/Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

CASHMERE FINISH,

At 85c., 95c., $1 15, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 89, $2, $2 25, $2 45, $2 75, $2 95 per yard.

BRANDS { GUINET'S, BONNAY'S.

ASK AT THE SILK COUNTER TO LOOK AT THEM. YOU WILL

BE ASTONISHED.

BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS,

CHEAPER THAN AT ANY TIME

SINCE 1857.

57 PIECES AT.........$1 25
75 PIECES AT.........$1 50
80 PIECES AT.........$1 75
65 PIECES AT.........$2 00
70 PIECES AT.........$2 25
45 PIECES AT.........$2 50

THESE ARE ALL OF THE FINEST FINISH AND COLORS, FROM 75 CTS. TO $1 PER YARD BELOW LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

ABOUT 20 PIECES MORE OF THE

$3 CROWN VELVET

LEFT. ATTENTION AND EXAMINATION SOLICITED.

LADIES' OVERDRESSES AND SUITS.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS, SILK SUITS, &c., &c., MANUFACTURED OF DESIRABLE MATERIALS, } $6 50 to $8 00 / $10 00 up to $60 00

GREAT REDUCTION.

BOYS' SUITS, BOYS' OVERCOATS, $2 25, $2 75, $3, $4, $5, UP.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,

NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

ANDREWS' PATENT ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECTING WITH OUR FIVE FLOORS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

309, 311, and 311½ Grand st., N. Y.

TO-DAY

SANTA CLAUS

WILL BE HAPPY TO RECEIVE A VISIT FROM HIS YOUNG FRIENDS AND THEIR PARENTS, IN HIS

NEW AND COMMODIOUS ROOMS,

BUILT AND FURNISHED EXPRESSLY TO SUPPLY THEIR WANTS FOR THE COMING HOLIDAYS.

NO SENSATIONAL

METHODS WILL BE USED TO DRAW THE CROWDS!

OUR STOCK

WILL DO ITS WORK, WE KNOW!

THE ASSORTMENT

IS UNDOUBTEDLY ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THIS CITY.

WE HAVE

RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S

At least four times the space to transact our business than last season.

We employ now about 700 clerks, and expect to give our customers every convenience while purchasing.

COME AND SEE

Our prices. We are positive they will be found lower than any other house.

RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S RIDLEY'S

DOLLS, TOYS,

AND

FANCY GOODS.

CANNOT PRETEND TO DESCRIBE THE STOCK. WE RECEIVE DAILY

NEW GOODS

FROM EUROPE, OR OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

SABBATH SCHOOLS AND FAIRS

WILL FIND THIS AN ADVANTAGEOUS TIME TO SELECT THEIR TOYS, DOLLS, AND HOLIDAY GIFTS.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Goods delivered free of charge by our wagons to all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

THE EXTENSION

TO OUR PREMISES, NOW COMPLETED, GIVES US BY ACTUAL MEASUREMENT fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-five (58,985) feet for the accommodation of our customers.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.

Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY,

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR, AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

PARIS COSTUMES.

BALL AND RECEPTION DRESSES,
PARIS CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED OVERDRESSES,
STREET SUITS, &c., &c.

THE BALANCE of the above stock will be offered to CLOSE THE SEASON AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.

DRESS GOODS.

ENGLISH HOMESPUNS, in STRIPES and PLAIDS, } 25c. per yard, formerly 40c.

FRENCH BEIGE PLAIDS, 25 cents per yard, formerly 50c.

DARK COLORED SERGES, 40 cents per yard, formerly 75c.

FRENCH PLAID DIAGONALS, 50 cents per yard, formerly $1.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.

RICH COLORED FAILLES.

FINEST LYONS FAILLE, $4 00 per yd., formerly $4 50.
FINEST LYONS FAILLE, $3 50 per yd., formerly $4 00.
FINEST LYONS FAILLE, $3 00 per yd., formerly $3 50.
FINEST LYONS FAILLE, $2 50 per yd., formerly $3 00.

SEAL BROWN, NAVY BLUE, CREME, SULPHUR, ROSE, CIEL, GRIS ARGENT.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.

DRY GOODS.

SHOE DEPARTMENT

AT

E. Ridley & Sons',

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

WALKING BOOTS
OUR SPECIALTIES THIS WEEK.
IN PART
LADIES' GLOVE-FITTING SEAMLESS PEBBLES,
AT $3 A PAIR.
LADIES' KID-GLOVE FITTING SEAMLESS
AT $4 A PAIR.

WE SELL

Goodyear's Welted Shoe

AT THE PRICE CHARGED BY RETAILERS FOR MACHINE-SEWED SHOES.

ITS ADVANTAGES

Are no nails, raised or waxed threads to hurt the bottom of the foot or spoil the stockings.

MANUFACTURED BY:

MESSRS. LOUNSBURY BROS. & ROCKWELL,

ON THEIR PATENT LAST.

WE GUARANTEE A PERFECT FIT.

OUR SHOES

ARE STITCHED ON

Wheeler & Wilson's

NEW NO. 6 MACHINE.

NEW PAIRS GIVEN FOR ALL THAT RIP OR TEAR.

CHILDREN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTH'S

SHOES.

FULL LINES OF RUBBER SHOES AND ARCTICS.

Edw'd Ridley & Sons,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,

Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

RULES

FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT BY MAIL UPON APPLICATION.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!

E. Ridley & Sons,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.

REAL SEAL SACQUES,

$55, $60, $75, $90, up to $400.

REAL MINK SETS,

$9, $10, $12, up to $45.

REAL SEAL SETS,

Muff and Boa, $15 to $40.

REAL OTTER SETS,

Muff and Boa, $35 and $40.

FRENCH SEAL, ERMINE, ALASKA, AND OTHER FURS, } $4 50 the Set, up to $10.

500 CHILDREN'S WHITE CONEY SACQUES, $3, $3 50, up.

1,000 WHITE CONEY SKATING SETS, 50c., 75c., $1.

250 ROUND SETS, (MISSES',) $1 25, $1 50, up.

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN'S

WHITE CONEY CAPS, 25c., 35c., 40c. each.

FUR TRIMMINGS,

Every kind, 15c., 20c., 25c., up to $15 per yard. Our stock will repay a careful examination.

IT IS CHEAP.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 & 70 ALLEN ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

LACES.

The largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES and EMBROIDERIES in this City. Everything offered at PANIC PRICES.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILMANN & CO.'S, OF PARIS.

Importers of Fine Millinery, (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., exposition of Winter Millinery from Virot, Tuvee, and Pariset, by "La France."

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., between Madison and Lexington avs., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, all modern conveniences and ample closets, to a single gentleman; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. L., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—ON THE HILL, TWENTY-two minutes from Fulton Ferry; neighborhood clean and pleasant; price, $16 per week for gentleman and wife; room second floor, rear, bath adjoining; style plain but comfortable. Address S. P. R., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO take boarders; lessons in French and Spanish conversation given in the house; cuisine Française; references exchanged; moderate terms. No. 236 West 48th st.

$16 PER WEEK FOR TWO—FOR ONE large front room; hot and cold water, heat, &c., with good board, in small family; would suit two gentlemen or married couple; house and location first-class. No. 212 West 43d st., near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO A good party on reasonable terms entire third floor, four rooms, genteelly furnished, sunny, cheerful; en suite or singly, with or without board; references. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213 NEAR BROADWAY.—A refined private family offers a home of comfort and elegance to families or single gentlemen, with board, at moderate rates. References exchanged.

A SECOND FLOOR, OR MORE ROOMS IF desired, handsomely furnished, with or without board, in a private German family of two adults; an unexceptionable location; references. Call at No. 145 West 47th st., near 6th av.

A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM TO LET to a gentleman and wife, with board for the lady; transient or otherwise. Apply at No. 1,170 Broadway, near 28th st.

5TH AV., NO. 45, BET. 11TH AND 12TH STS. Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, newly painted and papered, with or without private table. References exchanged.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR families; second floor room, southern exposure; rooms for gentlemen; large room with grate and closet, fourth floor. No. 116 West 45th st.

ONE LARGE ROOM, NO. 114 EAST 19TH ST., handsomely furnished, southern exposure, with board, and two hall rooms; also, table board, elegant and central location.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 30 EAST. Handsomely-furnished second floor front and hall room adjoining; also, large room on fourth floor, with board; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 307.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor, six rooms, with or without private table; appointments and table the very best; location unexceptionable; reference.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOMS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or singly; references exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 53 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, second floor; also, a front hall room, with large closet; excellent table; references.

NO. 137 13TH ST., WEST.—CONNECTING and single rooms, with excellent table; references.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—BRIGHT, NEWLY furnished and painted front rooms, third and fourth floors; table and appointments first class; house 28 feet wide. References required.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room to let, with board; house first-class and good table; can have three connecting rooms on third floor; also one room on second floor.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on first floor, with every convenience; also single room for gentleman; breakfast, if desired; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Suite of front rooms unexpectedly vacated, with first-class board; also rooms on fourth floor.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also, upper rooms, with board; references.

NO. 81 5TH AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 16th st., M. E. GAGE.—One large and two small rooms, second floor, with board; one room, fourth floor; references.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS,

NO. 1 WEST 38TH ST.,

have one suite and one single room to offer, with board.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—Two large, light, and unusually pleasant rooms, second story, front; private table if preferred; references.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—PARTIES DESIRING first-class accommodation can obtain the same by applying at No. 97 Pierrepont st.; accessible to Wall Street Ferry; references exchanged.

A FLOOR FOR SMALL REFINED FAMILY, and boarding, $100 per month, near Madison av. and 32d st. Address CHATEAU, Post Office Box No. 4,021.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, with or without board, for gentlemen only, in private family. Address H. J., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished second floor; southern exposure. Also, a large room and hall-room on fourth floor, with board; references.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—MISS LUDLOW HAS rooms to rent with board, en suite or separately; southern exposure; unexceptionable references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, (MADISON PARK.)—Second floor, with or without private table; also, parlor and bedroom and single room; house first-class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

SECOND FLOOR LARGE ROOM, ALSO hall room, handsomely furnished; single room, with board; house unexceptionable; prices reduced; references. No. 4 West 22d st.

NO. 67 MACDOUGAL ST.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, a large, nicely-furnished room (large closets) on very reasonable terms. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 349.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE of front rooms, with or without private table; also, one desirable room for gentlemen; appointments first class.

NO. 37 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable suites for families, with or without private table.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, front, with board; also room on fourth floor, at Mrs. EATON'S, No. 14 5th av.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table; references.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board for families and gentlemen; moderate prices.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV., HAS A few choice family and single rooms, with board, at very low prices for the Winter.

NO. 35 WEST 23D ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, southern exposure; also hall room, for gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 40 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—New and handsomely-furnished house; rooms en suite or singly, with first-class board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED and newly painted third floor, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast, if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE SUPERIOR SUITE of apartments, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class table; references exchanged.

NO. 31 MADISON AV.—MME. ROBINSON HAS pleasant apartments for families or gentlemen; table boarders also accommodated.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—LARGE HANDSOME room, second floor, southern exposure; terms moderate. No. 150 West 34th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 483.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without private table; very moderate terms; appointments first-class.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; private family; references exchanged. No. 118 West 45th st.

LARGE, SUNNY HALL-ROOM TO LET, with board; best references given and required. No. 17 West 37th st.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE from 5th av.—One large handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 36, EAST.—A second floor; first-class board; private table if desired; one room on fourth; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, with board, or to gentlemen without board; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE on second floor; private table; also rooms for gentlemen. Reference.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms; also single rooms. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms to let, with private table.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.—ROOMS TO rent, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

FULL BOARD, WITH SMALL, UNFURNISHED room, wanted by a lady. Address, with terms, BOARD, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 15 TO A SINGLE GENTLEman, two well-furnished rooms, with dressing room connecting; rent, $40 and $30 a month, without board; references required. No. 34 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av., in a private house.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer three large, handsome rooms, communicating, second floor, exclusive; bath, ample wardrobes; also large room, third floor; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A HANDSOMEly-furnished suite of apartments in first-class house, near St. Cloud Hotel; ample closet. No. 140 West 42d st.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 104 EAST, BEtween Union square and Irving place—Handsome furnished rooms, without board, for gentlemen only; references.

NO. 33 WEST 23D ST.—ELEGANT SUITE ON second floor in private family, for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on first floor; also one room on second floor, for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED rooms, without board, two very desirable ones on second floor, one on third, and two on fourth.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE,

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for carpenter's work and materials to be furnished for the Male and Female Grammar Departments of Grammar School No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove sts.

Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks and seats for four classrooms for the school above named.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
DAVID M. EARLE,
R. DENNISON, M. D.,
HENRY DAYTON,
WILLIAM H. ELY,
Board of School Trustees, Ninth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

FAREWELL NIGHTS
of the
FLORENCES.
REMEMBER, MONDAY NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
BUT
NINE.

"Seize the golden hours before they fly."
"Laughter holding both her sides."

ON FRIDAY, 10TH,
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE,
The genius of mirth, takes his
FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT
this season. Box-book now open.

A CARD.

Mr. Stuart has to announce that on MONDAY, Dec. 13, will be celebrated the 100TH performance of the "Mighty Dollar." On this auspicious occasion a satin programme will be presented to the holder of each ticket, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence will in addition ask their guests to accept each a medal commemorative of the event.

These one hundred performances, which will find completion on this night, constitute the sixth run of ONE HUNDRED PERFORMANCES obtained under Mr. Stuart's managements—vide:

Matilda Heron....................100 in Camille.
Mr. and Mrs. Florence............100 in Ticket-of-Leave.
Edwin Booth......................100 in Hamlet.
Edwin Booth......................100 in Richelieu.
John T. Raymond..................100 in Col. Sellers.

and
Mr. AND Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
100
IN THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence and Mr. Booth are the only artists in America who have obtained what is styled, in academic language,
A DOUBLE FIRST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

EXTRA SEASON
OF EIGHT NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director..................................AD. NEUENDORFF

Commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, when will be presented, with new scenery, new costumes, increased chorus and orchestra, Richard Wagner's grand romantic opera, in three acts,
LOHENGRIN.
WACHTEL (first time in America) as......LOHENGRIN
FRIDAY, DEC. 17,
LOHENGRIN.
SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE.

Sale of seats commences THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 9 A. M., at box-office of Academy of Music, and No. 114 Broadway. Scale of prices: General admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $3; admission family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats do., 50 cents extra.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Commences 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
DEC. 6, 7, AND 8,
LAST REPRESENTATIONS
of Robertson's most perfect work,
CASTE.

Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, R. M. HOLLAND, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Mme. PONISI.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 9,
Production of the celebrated four-act comedy of
BOSOM FRIENDS,
and reappearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY and 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..................Proprietor and Manager

MONDAY, Dec. 6, and every Evening and Matinees.

Miss JULIA MATHEWS, Miss MILLIE COOK,
Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, Mr. CHARLES WHITE,

And the entire Company of Star Artists in a new bill.

First time of the Ethiopian sketch, entitled
ST. LOUIS TO NEW-ORLEANS.
Barney and Rickey's new sketch,
MIKE, THE DRUMMER BOY.
And the beautiful musical farce, entitled
THE DEAD SHOT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TWENTY-THIRD ST. THEATRE,

(Late Darling's Opera-house.)
GRAND OPENING
MONDAY, Dec. 13, with a new and original comedy, entitled
THE FLATTERER.

New scenery by MATT MORGAN and C. A. HENRY.
A SPLENDID COMPANY.
For further particulars see future announcements.

THE
SIEGE OF PARIS.
May be seen from 1 to 4 P. M.
COLOSSEUM.
and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,

IN AID OF THE
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,

Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.

E. B. HART, Chairman Executive Committee.

Season tickets are now ready and can be obtained of the undersigned. SAMUEL M. SCHAFER, Chairman Finance Committee, No. 15 Broad st.

A LITTLE ODD.

THE RHYMER.

A new reader, with a new and amusing programme never before heard in this locality, is now open for engagements in New-York and adjacent places. Terms, $25 per night. Address, for open dates and particulars,

A LITTLE ODD,
No. 69 Clinton av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Every evening and Tuesday and Friday Matinée. Ald. GUS WILLIAMS, SAM DEVERE, and all of TONY PASTOR'S STAR COMPANY.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.

Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

FAMILIES DESIRING COLLEGE PREPARAtion for their sons can make reasonable engagements with superior tutors from any college, by calling on J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond st.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—AMERICANS WHO intend to visit Germany can learn to speak German in an easy way. Address Mr. JAEGER, No. 344 West 42d st.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempstead, Long Island.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

PIANO AND SINGING TAUGHT BY MME. SCHUBERT, from Europe. Address 60 East 9th st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN S. DE HART, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1875. JOHN F. MITCHELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..............................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER.................................Manager

EVERY NIGHT,
ROSE MICHEL,

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH. Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11,
FOURTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES

SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S
New THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, under Windsor Hotel.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Last nights of Byron's London comedy,

OUR
BOYS.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, first production of an entirely new drama by the author of "Divorce," "Under the Gas-light," "The Big Bonanza," and entitled, PIQUE! A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

LYCEUM THEATRE. FECHTER

Commencing 7:45. Carriages 10:40.
LAST NIGHTS of FECHTER in NO THOROUGHFARE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER,
for the last times in his original character, Rischenbach, (Obenreizer,) in Charles Dicken's Christmas Story,
L'ABIME, NO THOROUGHFARE.
THURSDAY, Dec. 9, MR. CH. FECHTER will appear in his original character of ARMAND DUVAL, in Alexander Dumas' world renowned Comedy,
LA DAME AUX CAMELLIAS, (CAMILLE,)
JULIETTE CLARENCE as MARGUERITE GAUTIER.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.
Saturday Evening, Dec. 11, 20th Subscription Night,
BENEFIT OF MLLE. JULIETTE CLARENCE.
First performance of the great Parisian success,
LA MAITRESSE LEGITIME.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MEG MERRILES.

JARRETT & PALMER............Lessees and Managers
Engagement of the distinguished tragedienne, Mrs.
EMMA WALLER,
for THIS WEEK ONLY, who will give her startling impersonation of
MEG MERRILES,
in Terry's dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's thrilling romance of
GUY MANNERING,
produced with magnificent scenery, a powerful cast, and ALL OF SIR HENRY BISHOP'S ORIGINAL MUSIC.
The foremost impersonators of Irish peasant life, Mr. and Mrs.
BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear next MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, in the grand drama the
CONNIE SOOGAH.
*** Sale of seats for Mrs. WALLER'S NIGHTS now begun. The tickets for Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS' performances will be ready on THURSDAY of the present week.

PROCTOR

Will give a course of FIVE LECTURES
at STEINWAY HALL, as follows:
Dec. 13—The Birth and Growth of Worlds.
Dec. 17—The Life and Death of Worlds.
Dec. 21—Other Worlds than Ours.
Jan. 5—Other Suns than Ours.
Jan. 7—The Great Mysteries of the Universe.

These Lectures will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

Reserved seat tickets for the COURSE.................$3

Now on sale at the office of the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Room No. 26 Cooper Institute. P. S.—This course will be given also at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Dec. 14, 16, 20, and Jan. 4 and 10. TICKETS now on sale at CHANDLER'S, Montague st., Brooklyn.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Miss CARLOTTA CHURCH, Soprano,
Begs to announce her first concert, assisted by the following artists:
Miss ANNA BULKLEY, Contralto.
Mr. ALFRED WILKIE, Tenor.
Mr. ADOLPH SOHST, Baritone.
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
Mr. FERDINAND CARRI, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Tickets, $2, for sale at the music stores.

CHICKERING HALL. POPULAR CONCERTS.

Mme. CARRENO SAURET, Señor CERVANTES,
Señor JOSEPH WHITE, M. EMILE SAURET.
4 EVENING CONCERTS, 2 MATINEE CONCERTS.
First Concert, FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 1875.
Subscription for the SIX CONCERTS, including reserved seats, FIVE DOLLARS.

Subscription lists open Tuesday, Dec. 7, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway. Sale of seats commences Friday.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.

Passional Novelties; Emotional Varieties; Beautiful Women; Voluptuous Dances. 20 acts.—Unsurpassed in New-York.—20 acts. Grand Olio of Forty Artists; Blandowski's new ballet, Twelve Temptations; Tableaux Vivants; Pas de Clochettes. Montague, Keene, Crayton, Arlington, and Forrester. All new, spicy, sprightly, and pleasing. Bedroom Troubles; Vassar Outdone; Shakespeare. Evenings, 8 o'clock; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinées, 2 o'clock

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.

BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.

Increased attractions EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2 o'clock. FOY SISTERS, J. W. McANDREWS, FRENCH TWIN SISTERS, ELLA SHELDON, BOBBY and ALICE DAILY.

LOTS OF FUN. NO VULGARITY.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 11,
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Mr. G. F. ROWE
AS
WILKINS MICAWBER,
IN
LITTLE EM'LY.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
FIRST WEEK OF { THE NEW CENTENNIAL. THE NEW CENTENNIAL.
LIFE UP TOWN, TALENT ON A BUST, &c.
Seats secured. MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..................................Manager
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA
IN A NEW PROGRAMME.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle, 6th av. and 34th st. Lectures profusely illustrated by photographic views.

First Lecture, Dec. 7—Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.: "Southern Palestine: From Jaffa to Bethlehem, the Jordan, and Jerusalem."

Second Lecture, Dec. 9—Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D.: "Jerusalem: the Holy City and Environs, the Temple-site and Gathsemane."

Third Lecture, Dec. 14—Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D.: "Northern Palestine: From Shechem to the Sea of Galilee, Nazareth, Tyre, and Damascus."

Fourth Lecture, Dec. 16—Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D.: "Scotland: Edinburgh, Melrose, and the Trosachs; Ayrshire and Abbotsford."

Commencing at 7:45 P. M.

Single admission, 50 cents. Course tickets, $1 50. Children under fourteen, half price.

Reserved seats for each lecture, 25 cents extra, to be secured at the Reading-room, No. 304 4th av.

Tickets also for sale at Randolph's and Gurley's, (4th av. and 23d st.)

DANCING.

DOUBLE GLIDE

The New Dance.

Full description just published by ALLEN DODWORTH, No. 212 5th av. Copy sent by mail for 25 cents.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

ELIZA McKIE, Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK, and
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors.

n8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, } Executors.
BENJAMIN F. CRANE, }

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THE ART OF SKATING.

PREPARING FOR THE WINTER SPORT.

BRIEF HISTORY OF SKATING—WHERE IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY IT MAY BE ENJOYED—THE PREPARATIONS AT CENTRAL PARK AND ELSEWHERE.

The art of skating, although it has been known and celebrated in literature for hundreds of years, may be said at the present day to be an American art. For while the Norseman, the Hollander, and the Briton have long known and practiced gliding over the ice on contrivances of bone, wood, iron, and steel, and have achieved no mean skill in the exercise, it remained for Yankee ingenuity to perfect the skate, and for Americans to develop the variety of motions which are more graceful than dancing, more varied than swimming, and swifter than the flight of many birds. The exercise is the poetry of motion. It is motion with the least conceivable friction, and seems, at least in some figures, to be produced by a continual violation of the law of gravitation. More can be effected, with less exertion, in skating than in any other way. In its nature it is adapted well to the American temperament, and it is not surprising that, while other nations have confined themselves to simple locomotion, Americans have improved the possibilities offered of an infinite variety of motions, and have so practiced the science as to make of it an art.

Skating has been practiced, it is said, in the "north country" for some sixteen or seventeen centuries, and in the poems of the Norsemen are frequent allusions to skaters and skating, and the Finnish people are known as sliding Finns from the habit of traveling on snow-shoes. From the snow-shoe, indeed, it is said that the skate was developed, iron bands being used to strengthen the snow-shoe, and gradually coming into use as runners on the ice. In Russia the introduction of skating is comparatively recent, the exercise being almost unknown until within half a century. In Holland, however, where with less severe cold there is far more quiet water, the youth of the country have long been accustomed to sport on the ice, gliding on skates themselves, and pushing their lady friends around on chairs. The picture of Goethe, as described by his mother while he was skating, is well known to all lovers of German literature. In England, also, the sport of skating has been an honored one since the time of Henry II. In America, however, it was not until within twenty years that it became a popular amusement, although among the traditions of New-England are many stories of skaters, none of whom, however achieved any considerable fame. During the Winter of 1857-8 the amusement, in consequence of one of the sudden turns of popular fancy which are so hard to account for, became at once a national pastime.

The furor once fairly begun, skating became almost a mania with many, and all available sheets of ice in the neighborhood of New-York were converted into skating ponds offhand. Clubs were afterward formed in many cities, to which belonged the best skaters in the neighborhood, and private ponds were kept at large expense for the performances of these experts. About the same time that skating clubs were first formed, in 1868 and 1869, an experiment was tried in several of the larger cities, which in each instance resulted in failure, only redeemed by the fact that the city had acquired a large hall well suited for the holding of fairs and mass-meetings. It was thought that skating in-doors would prove more attractive than out-doors, and that the expense of a large building would be offset by the comparatively small expense of keeping the ice in order when the roof kept off the snow. So "rinks" were built, and for a time were crowded. It was soon found that the weather which would freeze a pond out-doors into a skating field would not freeze up the inclosed ponds, and that the heat generated by the lights and assembled crowds not only melted the ice too rapidly, but produced a most disagreeable and unhealthy atmosphere, and the rinks were soon converted to other uses. That in New-York is now used during a portion of the year by the American Institute, and the rest of the time by autoperipatetikoi and kindred shows more or less respectable. The one in Brooklyn was lately used by Messrs. Moody and Sankey and the one in Jersey City is now a stable.

In New-York there have been a number of skating ponds conducted by private enterprise in various portions of the City, but in every instance the speculation proved a losing one, and the ample accommodations on the beautiful lakes in Central Park, which were free to the public, attracted so nearly all the skaters of the City that one by one the private ponds were closed. On the lakes in Central Park is therefore now to be seen all the skating in the City, and this year the field will be narrower than usual, as the small lake near the Fifth Avenue entrance to the Park, and the curling pond, will not be open to the public.

Mr. Munckwitz, the Superintendent of Public Parks, says that he recommended to the Park Commissioners, soon after he came into office, that the two lakes mentioned should be cleaned. After careful consideration the board decided that this should be done, and have ordered it to be done this Winter. The reason for selecting the Winter season for this work is that the bottom of the lake is more easily worked when it is frozen hard, and the disagreeable odors which would arise in hot weather were avoided in cold. The large lake was partially cleaned some three years ago, and does not need cleaning again, but the small lake has not been cleaned in some fifteen years. The pond at One Hundredth street and Eighth avenue has been cleaned, but is not in good condition to be used for skating on account of the inferior supply of water flowing into it during the past year. The only lakes to be thrown open for skating, therefore, are the large lake and the lake north of Mount St. Vincent, known as Harlem Lake. In view of this fact, it is probable that the ice will be more crowded than ever before, as according to all the indications there will be no falling off in the zest for skating which has steadily grown stronger for nearly twenty Winters.

The season has already begun in Brooklyn, where the Capitoline lake has been thrown open for several days, but on the comparatively deep water of the Central Park lakes it takes a longer time for the ice to form than on shallow ponds, such as the Capitoline, and the Park Department will probably have several days if not weeks to prepare for the season.

The preparations are rapidly going forward, and are far more elaborate and costly than the general public imagine. It can be readily seen by the casual visitor that the large buildings erected for the accommodation of skaters are items of considerable cost, but the care of the ice is something not easily appreciated. The buildings for skaters are taken down each Spring, and the material of which they are constructed is stored away until the coming of Winter, when it is again put together by the side of the lake. Beside the two lakes that are to be used this Winter the necessary houses are now in course of erection. They are so familiar to all who have visited the lakes during former seasons that no detailed description of them is needed. There are large separate rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen while adjusting their skates. There is a stand for the sale of refreshments and one for the hire of skates, and there are numerous small withdrawing-rooms. The second story of the building by the large lake is fitted up as a sort of gallery, from which those who are not skating, but who wish to see the sport, can enjoy a view of the lake. At night the lakes are illuminated by powerful calcium lights, and an efficient force of the Park Police is always in attendance to prevent accidents and disturbances.

The house which is annually erected for the curlers will this year be put beside the large lake to the west of the Bow Bridge, and a portion of the ice on that lake will be set aside for the exclusive use of those participating in that sport. It is also probable that, in view of the fact that the small lake near Fifty-ninth street is not to be used, another portion of the large lake may be set aside for the use of ladies and children. This, however, has not been definitely determined.

The entire expense of maintaining the lakes is not far from $20,000 a season, of which, as has been said, the principal item is for the care of the ice. This is not a considerable matter until there has been a continuous frost for nine or ten days, as the ice that first forms over the lakes is seldom or never fit for use. It is not thick enough, and is generally too rough for the skater. Safety is first to be considered, and when the ice is strong enough to bear the necessary work it is planed with the machinery belonging to the department. Water is then allowed to run on to the surface of the ice and freeze, thus filling the cracks and presenting, if the wind has not roughened it, a glassy surface, to be cut by the runners of the first skaters. But the most troublesome part of the care of the ice is removing the snow. For this service the men in the "maintaining corps" of the department are especially and admirably trained, and Mr. Munckwitz says that it would be impossible to do the same work with four times as many unskilled laborers as is done by the twenty or thirty men who begin at 7 o'clock on the mornings after snow-storms to clear the great lake in Central Park. At 7 o'clock the foreman is on hand with a portion of his force, and taking from one to a dozen horses from the stables, according to the depth of snow that has fallen, he starts the snow-plows. When the snow has been broken up in ridges the men begin sweeping, and by 9, 10, or 11 o'clock the ball is up down town, and the street-cars are crowded from that time until midnight.

It is not probable that skating will be allowed before the holidays unless the weather should change again, and a hard frost of four or five days should so thicken the ice that it would be safe for the crowds who gather to go upon it.

In Brooklyn the ball is up. Although the same facts and conditions that delay the season in Central Park prevent the use of the beautiful lakes in Prospect Park, yet over the smaller and shallower bodies of water the ice is thick enough to "bear," and crowds have gathered for several days past at the Capitoline. This lake, which is kept for skaters by Mr. Decker, is about nine acres in extent, and for twelve years has been a favorite resort of Brooklynites. Several rival ponds which have been started in different parts of the city at different times have failed to attract sufficient patronage to justify their continued maintenance and have been abandoned. Capitoline Lake, however, is favorably situated on high ground, where no salt water can get into it, and the management has been so good that the Prospect Park lakes hardly seem to affect its patronage. It is well lighted at night, and a band of music is always in attendance to entertain the visitors.

At Prospect Park arrangements are made similar in every respect to those described in Central Park. Buildings are erected each year with all conveniences, the ice is lighted and guarded by Police, and is cared for precisely as is that in Central Park. A larger body of water can be utilized, if needed, than those in Central Park, and the crowds which gather are scarcely smaller. It is not probable that skating will begin any sooner there than in Central Park, but all the preparations for the season are being rapidly pushed, and doubtless, when the ice is thick enough, everything will be in readiness.

In Williamsburg, is the Union Pond, the only private pond of any size excepting the Capitoline, which has been able to compete successfully with the park lakes of New-York and Brooklyn. It is the oldest inclosed skating pond in the country, having been arranged for skating in 1861, and it has been a favorite resort of the residents of the Eastern District, and attracts many visitors from New-York. On the Union Skating Pond was held the first fancy dress carnival ever held on skates, and the idea proved so taking that carnivals were held frequently on all the other ponds in the country for several seasons.

In Jersey City there is a great number of skaters, but the only place where the ice is properly cared for and kept in proper condition, is on the pond of the Jersey City Curling Club, between Pacific avenue and Pine street. This club, which has about fifty members, keeps the pond in order for its own use, and many of the members go there for skating when no curling is going on. A rink was built in 1868 in Jersey City, but after a few seasons it was sold and converted into a stable.

The skating in Jersey City is done on the salt meadows back of Hoboken and on the canal, where the ice is frequently in good condition for a day or two at a time, although the tide and weather alone change its condition. On a fair day, when the ice is smooth and thick, thousands of skaters may be seen there enjoying the exercise, but their enjoyment is necessarily interrupted at frequent intervals.

Skating matches, which at one time were exceedingly popular, have carried skating to perfection which is really scientific. Curves and intricate figures are reproduced by skillful skaters with mathematical precision, and prizes of considerable value have been awarded to the most graceful and skillful of the competitors. Many of the figures have received names more or less descriptive which have passed into standard terms among skaters and dozens of intricate figures are recognized at once by such names as "inside edge roll," "lapfoot," "change of edge roll," "grapevines," "one foot loops," "one foot ringlets," and the like. Skating matches, however, have ceased to attract such wide attention as they formerly did, except among experts, and the public has grown somewhat indifferent to them.

The figures on the ledgers of dealers in skates show that so far from growing indifferent to skating the public buys more skates than ever before. This year's sales, despite the hard times, have been, it is said, largely in excess of those of former years, and it is fair to presume that the number of skaters will be proportionately larger. There is, however, less demand for the very high-priced skates, whose value was largely in the gold and silver ornamentation on them. Skates, however, made after the patterns patented latest meet with a quick sale at good prices. The difference between them and the skates commonly used twenty years ago is something wonderful, to say nothing of the contrast between them and the bones of the leg of some beast, which the Londoners of the seventeenth century bound on their feet to skate withal.

The skate of to-day is comparatively a simple thing, but the simplicity is that of perfection. The blade is of the shape which was esteemed the best by the skaters of all clubs after considerable experiment, and adopted in the "club skate," which two years ago was considered nearly perfect. The club skate, however, had a button which fastened inside a plate in the heel of the boot, and the opening into which it passed was continually liable to be clogged up in walking. The skates last patented have no such clumsy contrivance. The foot-plate is plain and sets on the bottom of an ordinary boot, while around the heel and on either side of the ball of the foot are clamps which are set simultaneously by the motion of a single lever. This lever is under the instep, and is regulated by a screw. When set it lies along the blade of the skate, entirely out of the way. To put these skates on or to take them off is the work of a moment, and when on they are as firm as the sole of the boot.

A PARISIAN SKATING RINK.

THE CIRQUE DES CHAMPS ELYSEES TRANSFORMED—ENGLISH SPECULATORS TRYING THE EXPERIMENT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal on Nov. 22: The skating rink to which I alluded some days ago was opened to-night by an inaugural soirée. The temporary rink is in the Cirque des Champs Elysées, but readers must not imagine that skaters now disport themselves in the arena wherein ladies have recently been engaged in bursting through paper hoops, and English clowns have amused French spectators by making jokes which they could not understand. It is possible that if they could understand them they would be less amused. The transformation to which the Cirque has been subjected is far more radical. On first entering the doors you are surprised at being requested to walk up stairs. Up you go, until you think you are getting near the roof, and it is, indeed, not far below the ceiling that the rink has been constructed. The managers have rightly judged that the old arena, though large enough for cavalcades of horsemen and for a stag-hunt in miniature, would have been too small for a crowd of skaters to perform their evolutions with comfort and safety. They have, therefore, built a new flooring—at least, so far as I can judge—half way up between the original sawdust and the ceiling. The rink is, in fact, on a level with the upper seats of the amphitheatre, the three or four highest benches being left for the accommodation of spectators. On the wooden flooring has been placed a layer of concrete, and on that two layers of asphalte; so that the rink is nearly a foot in thickness. Below there is nothing to be seen but a mist of scaffolding. There is no danger of the asphalte proving as brittle as real ice, and of some heavy skater falling through on to the sawdust far beneath him: for the officials take good care not to allow any place to be opened to the public until they are more than satisfied of its stability. The rink presents a really magnificent expanse of artificial ice, for it is more than a thousand square yards in extent. The promenade around has been made somewhat narrower in order to give the skaters as much space as possible, but the rows of raised seats will accommodate many hundreds of lookers-on. On one side is a recess for the band, and opposite to it is the inevitable buffet, without which no place of amusement in France can be considered complete. The skaters will have no reason to complain of this custom being observed, for exercise produces thirst, and an accessible buffet must be pleasanter than to be obliged to send a small boy out for lemonade, as the frequenters of the open-air rink at Brighton used to be compelled to do. The buffet, moreover, will be in good hands. It has been undertaken by Chevet, who has fitted up the stalls below into the daintiest imaginable retreats. By stalls I mean the stalls for horses. The wood work has been covered and concealed with calico and artificial flowers, with the art which a Frenchman alone possesses, so that each stall, provided with a single small table, is a sort of open *cabinet particulier*. Still more ingenious is the idea of making even more private refreshment rooms of the *loges des artistes* in the rooms in which the *écuyères* have been accustomed to put on and take off their finery. Many merry supper-parties will probably be held in these various retreats. Supper can be served, I am informed, to 800 persons, and I hear that there is some intention of giving a series of twelve masked balls on the rink, which, of course, will be boarded over for the occasion. It is English speculators who have taken up this experiment of a Parisian rink. Two thousand pounds have already been expended on the enterprise, and a fortnight ago the works had not been begun. Should this tentative season succeed, a permanent rink will be opened. With this object the managers have obtained the refusal of a large plot of ground in the Champs Elysées, close to the Rond Point, and there is some intention of opening an establishment in the Quartier Latin.

REVENUE CUTTER GONE TO MEXICO.

A telegram from New-Orleans, 3d inst., to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "The revenue cutter John A. Dix, which has been lying in port here for several weeks, was sent to sea to-day under sealed orders, though presumably destined for a movement on the Mexican border. Commodore Keils, with some eighty marines, was in charge of the Dix; and the belief is that the mission on which they are sent out will become known as soon as Congress meets. Most of those who profess to be in possession of the Government secrets say that it means the conquest of Sonora and the stoppage of the Mexican incursions along the dividing line with Texas. A couple of newspaper correspondents accompany the party, and it is certain that the objects of the movement cannot be kept secret many days."

POISONOUS DRESSES.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "Some remarkable information on poisonous garments is given by Dr. Whitmore, medical officer of health and analyst to the parish of Marylebone, England. He lately analyzed the coloring matter contained in four pieces of tarlatan. Two of the pieces were of a bright green color, the other two of a pale or apple green. Those of the bright green contained arsenic in quantities; one of the pale green color contained a trace of it; in the other none could be detected. Dr. Whitmore was induced to make these analyses from its having been reported to him that two young ladies had suffered from symptoms of arsenical poisoning from having worn dresses of this description."

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

TIME AND MONEY WELL SPENT.

MR. BEECHER ON THE NECESSITY OF EXTENDING CHRISTIANITY TO ALL RACES—COMMERCE AND RELIGION—OBJECTIONS TO FOREIGN MISSIONARY EFFORT ANSWERED.

The congregation at the morning service of Plymouth Church was even larger than usual, which, perhaps, was attributable to the fact that on the previous Sunday Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had announced his intention of asking a contribution in aid of the Foreign Missionary Society. The service was opened with singing and prayer, and the sermon followed.

Mr. Beecher's text was taken from the twenty-sixth chapter of Matthew, and was the last clause of the eighth verse: "To what purpose is this waste?" What waste was it? That of a precious oil which a grateful woman bestowed upon Jesus Christ. She, in the eyes of Judas, wasted that which might have been sold and given to the poor. Yet gratitude to Jesus had a power to bless and to ornament society beyond all power of money. Whoever makes Christ beautiful among men touches all the springs of blessings and bestows upon society treasures far beyond computation. Every year man spends countless wealth upon animal appetites, upon social delights and sumptuous equipages, yet no one is shocked. Every year a slender stream of supply flows out from Christian lands to bestow upon the heathen the unspeakable riches of Christ's love, and a cry arises from the counter and the mart, "To what purpose is this waste?" Is it a waste to attempt to propagate Christian religion through the whole human race? The Christian civilization is as far above the old pagan as the heavens above the earth. The dignity and beauty of womanhood, motherhood—yes, and paternity of modern times—are so superior to the past that they are not to be compared for a moment. The comforts and refinements of domestic life, the intelligence and good feeling of neighborhoods and of society, in short the whole arch of social life and the whole fabric of modern existence are not to be compared with what existed in pagan days. The average intelligence of the citizen and the rights and forces of humanity have steadily increased. The distribution of property has been more general, an important fact, for property widely distributed benefits a land like the gentle fall of rain, but accumulated in a few hands acquires the devastating force of the mighty torrent. The strength and blessings of civilization, the general wisdom of law, the equity of administration, the purity of courts leave modern society little to desire. In fact, since the advent of Christ the human average of intelligence, of safety to life and property, and of virtue, has augmented beyond estimation. This improvement is due to all the combined forces of nature, including its largest force, the greatest of all, the human mind, which is not only a part of nature, but its head. This has been foremost in the active forces that have wrought these changes. Now the question is whether it is wise to impart to the whole world that impulse from which our race has so largely benefited. Is it worth the men, is it worth the money which is being expended? Has not the time come when men, in their calculations, should take in the whole human race? Is not the whole world so reduced in intent and purport by modern appliances as to be smaller now than once any single race was? Can we not attempt to include all tongues and all races in our thoughts, and think of the whole as of a single people? I answer that already this question has begun to be adjusted, leaving out of the matter the religious aspect: adjusted, indeed, incidentally and indirectly, but still adjusted. It would be a shame to the Christian world to see itself outstripped by other and baser agencies. But has not commerce treated the world as one—sent out its missionaries to probe the mines of gold and of silver and of diamonds, to examine its crust, its deposits, its guano, its fertilizers, and its fuels and oils, and scattered its agents everywhere to search for the raw products of industry, and the markets for industries? It would be certainly wrong to believe that money is the only aim of commerce, for in itself and indirectly it ennobles itself. Commerce has learned that to promote its own ends it must promote directly the interests of humanity. Commerce knows that industry thrives where thought is free, and languishes where Governments are despotic. Next to the men that create, commerce stands in need of the men that consume, and the more men are educated and developed the more wants they have. Commerce has learned that the higher wants demand a higher form of supply, more profitable by far to those that supply them. The bodily wants will never be less, but what it requires are the wants that are higher than the cravings of the body. Not alone should the Christian seek to spread Christian civilization, not alone should the patriot demand liberty for his country. The merchant must second them on the ground that the more people are lifted up the more profitable they will become as customers. It may be that commerce is like the mail carrier who shoulders his bag rife with tears for some, joys for others, but yet he knows nothing of what he bears. So commerce may think nothing of all these things, and work solely for mammon, ignorant that it is all the time working out God's decrees. Shall commerce from sordid instincts of trade attempt to proselytize the world and shall religion falter? The essential spirit of propagandism is the spirit of distribution which underlies all charity, all progress. It is the scientific spirit of our times. There was a time when men believed that to teach the mysteries of knowledge to the masses was a profanation. They wanted to have written over their temples of learning, "Cast not your pearls before swine lest they turn and rend you." But science no longer swathes its votaries in secret societies. The men who make the beautiful discoveries of to-day publish with the left hand what they have invented or discovered with the right. They eagerly desire to disseminate knowledge—material knowledge—throughout the universe. And shall the spirit of science have this essential spirit of propagandism, and shall Christianity lose it? If the Church of Christ, bearing the truth, shall stand without the fire and force of enthusiasm to spread abroad that truth, the very spirit of selfishness, in the guise of commerce, shall rebuke and confound it. And still more shall science rebuke it, and point to its fire of enthusiastic distribution. Yet there are men who are dumb before the perfected organization for spreading abroad the truth of the Gospel in all climes. They are not hostile, they are not friendly, they are simply indifferent. They say "Impracticable, impracticable—the world is too large." This might have been an objection once, but it is no longer true to us who have compassed sea and land. Once it took a year and more to circumnavigate this globe, and now it can be done in eighty days. Once there were unknown lands, but now the geographers have mapped out every shore and sea. Once there were unknown peoples, but now every race is known, classed with its family, and its language scanned and criticized. The restless, quick-witted merchant has done all this, has contracted and reduced this big earth. That which is not too large for him should not be so for Christ's servants.

But objectors say that religion is a matter of growth, just as features, strength, temperament, &c. They say that a nation developes the creed best suited to its requirements, and that one might as well attempt to graft the comeliness of the Tcherkess upon the American, or the strength and suppleness of the Italian upon the Eskimo, as a European creed upon a Hindoo. This argument applies to religion far less than it does to civilization, which, indeed, is a matter of growth and surroundings. But it will not stand for a moment when applied to beliefs, being confuted by the whole history of the Christian growth and grafting in Europe. Also in modern times the sensual African has been taught chastity, purity, peace, and humility. And so with the wandering Tartar and the Calmuck. No one proposes to tie all these differing races to one system of religion, to force upon the dreamy Orientalist the hard, iron-bound reasoning of the Calvinistic sects. But this is proposed—to give to them the germ of the impulse of advancement, which they will develop in their way as we have in ours. And this attempt is not made impracticable either by the size of the earth, by the want of men, or by the greatness of the expense. It can only be impracticable to those whose reasonings are prompted by indolence. For, let us consider how the prairie catches fire. The negligent hunter drops a spark when lighting his pipe, and carelessly presses his foot upon the smouldering dry grass to quench the flame. He departs, and the sullen flame smoulders and smoulders until a breath of wind fans it, and it darts upward in a tongue of fire, and spreads and spreads, rising higher and higher, till the whole expanse of the prairie is a sea of tumultuous billows of flame, and the heavens are red with the reflected horrors. We do not propose to cover the whole earth with an army of missionaries, but to put a leaven here and a leaven there, until the whole mass is leavened. We but kindle the spark at different points, and the rest follows. At the present hour the American Board of Missions is preparing teachers and colporteurs and missionaries out of the native elements; and they will prepare others, and the great work will go on, its powers enlarging, its opportunities expanding, until the whole mass is kindled with the love of Christ.

But others say, "Before you attend to those far-off countries, would it not be better to attend to the Christians at home?" Well, if the two were incompatible, if one had to be neglected to insure the fulfilment of the other, it is certain that the duty nearest is the one that ought to be looked after. There is no doubt about that. Yet, it is not incompatible with home duties that we should receive social invitations, that we should accept them and go out, and receive pleasure as well as impart it. Suppose a great election where patriotic interests are at stake, and where the most urgent entreaties are made to every citizen to come and vote. Would a man be a better or more sensible merchant who should put his elbows on the counter, and leaning his head on his hands should say: "This is a most important election, and I should like to vote, but my first duty is to my business," than one who feeling in his veins the full tide of patriotic feeling should go out and vote? If we set out by saying that before we look abroad we must finish up everything at home, we shall never look abroad. For such is the expansive character of human nature that the more we do the more we find to do, and we end by becoming microscopic not telescopic, as looking into the future for the fair kingdom of God.

But, again, it is said that it would be better if, instead of innoculating other lands with Church dogmas and Church squabbles and malice, the missionaries should send out professors of chemistry and agriculture, and should build light-houses along the dark and dangerous coasts of the world's expanse, and pour upon the benighted the light of modern civilization. Now, this is a very serious question, and deserves much consideration. But both ways have been tried, and it has been found that the Christian teaching must come first. The Christian truths develope the impulse to a higher civilization. You may vainly send bulls, and fleecy sheep, and glittering plowshares, but the lazy man will bask under the tree and blink at you. You need to touch in the man the thing that makes him want something. It is not said that professors should not be sent, that colleges should not be erected, but first there must be awakened the desire of the infinite—the something that makes the soul sprout, that makes it long to grow. You may have the best seed that ever was seen, and while it is dry it will remain seed, and you may handle it forever, and watch it, but seed it will remain. Now slap it in the ground and moisten it, and it will sprout and ascend and rise up from the soil green and beautiful, and will bless you with abundant increase. Laziness is the shrine at which all worship. Industry comes to us by spasms, but laziness is man's habitual food—meat and drink to him. By what force can we overcome the intolerable laziness of the animal nature? Consider the immensity of the sea; what force could raise it from its level? could make it spring upward? The moon soaring in the heavens above does it. Let loose upon man the irresistible impulse of a desire to know the infinite, and he moves, he moves. And therefore the college, the laboratory, and the long scroll of the sciences are the second stage of the Christian mission. Colleges are being erected in heathen lands, and by the Missionary Association. Where an English army encamped in Turkey, near Varna the supplies ran short, and the soldiers were in danger of starvation, or of at the best, miserably deficient food. An American missionary collected the wheat, ground the flour, built the ovens, and baked the bread that fed those troops, and with the money he gained that servant of God finished the college long begun, but halted for lack of funds. And the men whom the society sends are of this type, not rapt ecstatics, but men who believe that out of Christianity springs the intuitions that prompt the world and the beneficial institutions that keep sweet our social organizations. Let us send to the heathen the impulse which has made us what we are. Send them that which gave our fathers power to build up this whole scheme of human civilization.

The untutored savages have not been puzzled with religious subtleties or with the desiccated husks falling from ourselves day by day. Those who teach them have been compelled to confine themselves to the broad, general truths in which all Christian sects agree. Otherwise they could not make themselves understood. The missionaries carry with them neither Arminianism nor Arianism, nor old nor new, nor high nor low Christianity, for the savage mind cannot comprehend the subtleties and refinements of thought which have grown upon the Church in eighteen hundred years. And I may say that in simplicity of belief and fidelity to the great thought of Christian feeling and impulse, their teaching comes nearer to the Apostolic teaching than that of any of the churches. More! It has been calculated that every minister saves twenty souls and that every missionary saves one hundred. Therefore the labor is not lost; the money is not wasted. God's blessing goes with larger measure to the laborers in those far-off fields.

Mr. Beecher then asked for a contribution to the funds of the Foreign Missionary Society, and reminded those who were in embarrassed circumstances that if they gave out of their embarrassments the gift would be much dearer to God, emphasizing this by the parable of the widow's mite, which he recited with great force of dramatic action.

RAILWAY GRADE CROSSINGS.

SHOULD THEY BE PROTECTED BY THE COMPANIES?—A CASE IN POINT IN CONNECTICUT.

A meeting was held at Fairfield, Conn., by the Railroad Commissioners, on Nov. 2, to consider the question as to whether the public safety required that grade crossings should be protected by railroad companies, as applied to the Mill Plains crossing of the New-Haven Railroad Company. John H. Glover, of New-York, appeared for the town, and William D. Bishop, President, for the company. The following testimony was presented in behalf of the town: Rev. Henry B. Smith sworn: "I cross at this place often; last Summer I should have been killed had I not been warned by persons who had just crossed; on another occasion, at night, the express went by just after I had crossed; I had neither heard nor seen it; I am anxious for members of my family; I attended the funeral of the person killed here on Aug. 28, 1874." Cross-examined by Mr. Bishop: "The person killed was in a wagon and temperate; he was never known to drink."

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was here put in evidence, concluding: "We are of the opinion that said railroad company is in fault in not having a flagman stationed at said crossing." S. H. Pennoyer, one of the Coroner's jury, offered to explain the grounds of the conclusion of the jury. Mr. Bishop objected, on the ground that Railroad Commissioners of Connecticut had powers of a court and must admit only strictly legal evidence. Mrs. Mary Mullins affirmed: "I reside near this crossing; when the last death occurred here I heard the train but did not hear the whistle blown; I have seen many narrow escapes here, and have warned many people that would have been run over, and have driven off cows; I have never been offered pay by the company for my services; a collision with a sled-load of wood was prevented by a man running down the track and waving a red flannel skirt; the train was stopped near the sled." Jonathan Godfrey, a former Director, sworn: He said that when the sled was on the track a woman swung a red cloth; he offered her a pass for eight months; she refused it.

Jeremiah T. Denison, M. D., sworn: "I cross here often, and with fear; a short time ago, when within twenty-five feet of the track, I saw the train and turned just in time to avoid an accident." Cross-examined: "Am unable to say how many accidents have occurred here within my residence." Horace Jennings sworn: "One time the train just grazed my wheel, at another I turned so short as to throw a man out, who lay under my wheels, the train passing within two feet of my horse; I saw Turney three minutes before he was killed by the express, after he had waited for a freight train to pass; it is impossible to tell whether the whistle is by a train going or coming." Dennis Keeley sworn: "I have had narrow escapes at this place, and was once saved by a woman running out of a house and warning me." Henry C. Sturgess sworn: "I have had narrow escapes here; once just turned my horse's head in time to escape; on another occasion I thought the train would run into my hind wheels: the engineers cannot see carriages nor passers the engine; many people have been saved by the neighbors; my brother-in-law, Mr. Osborn, is very cautious, and has had much experience with railroads." William Harris sworn: "I am Mr. Sturgess' coachman; recently I was sitting on Mr. Osborn's left; Mr. Osborn was driving; he let a train pass, stopped, heard nothing, and was warned by workmen of a coming train; Mr. Osborn whipped the horse twice, a fast one, and I thought the train passed within a foot of the wheels; last Winter I was saved by a boy warning me." Miss Sophie Turney sworn: "I am the daughter of Wilson Turney, killed at this crossing; the day after my father's death Capt. Godfrey called and offered to present my mother with $200, and wanted a release for all claims of damages for my father's death; I was worn out, wanted quiet, and signed the release." William Griffin sworn: "I work for the family of the late Mr. Jonathan Sturgess; I have had many narrow escapes from trains coming both ways; once I heard the train grate against the wheels of my wagon; two ladies in a buggy were warned by me when the horse was on one track and the train on the other." Francis Bulkley sworn: "I am a Selectman of the town; I think this crossing very dangerous." Zalmon Bradley, also a Selectman of the town, was sworn, and said he crossed several times a week, and considered it very dangerous. Mr. Bishop offered no testimony on behalf of the road.

The Commissioners concluded their report on the above as follows: Visited the place in question, and met the parties, and said Selectmen were fully heard by their counsel, John H. Glover, Esq., and with their witnesses, and said company, by its President, Hon. William D. Bishop, and on consideration we do not find that "the public safety requires" a gate to be erected or flagman stationed at said crossing, and therefore decline to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

(Signed,) George W. Arnold, George M. Woodruff, Minott A. Osborn, Railroad Commissioners.

The Inman steam-ship City of Berlin, which left Liverpool on Nov. 25, and Queenstown on Nov. 26, reached this port yesterday morning, with news later by five days than the Algeria, which arrived late on Saturday night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday John McGrath, a boot-black, was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer for stealing $26 from his father, George McGrath.

An unknown man, about sixty years of age, fell into the river, yesterday morning, at the foot of Delancey street, East River, and was drowned. His body was recovered and sent to the Morgue for identification.

The Seventh anniversary of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association will be held at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue to-morrow evening. Mr. E. H. Pullen, of the National Bank of the Republic, will preside.

Mr. J. J. Dodge, the William's Bridge hotel-keeper, who mysteriously disappeared, has returned to his residence and is now in bed, recovering from the effects of his erratic movements. Wet towels are kept on his head, and the stomach-pump has been used.

A grand charity fair will be opened at Masonic Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, on Dec. 14, to aid the management of the Ladies' Directory in carrying out their plans for the training of women, and in the Outside Relief Department.

On Saturday night Officer Nealis, with a detachment of seven patrolmen, made a raid upon the house No. 2 Birmingham street, and arrested twelve women and eleven men, who were yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court, and held to answer.

Following is the abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. Dec. 4: Barometer—Mean, 30.200 inches; maximum at 7 A. M. Dec. 3, 30.442; minimum at 5 A. M. Nov. 29, 29.762; range, .680. Thermometer—Mean, 24.6°; maximum at 10 A. M. Nov. 29, 46°; minimum at 8 A. M. Nov. 30, 5°; range, 41°. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,407 miles.

On Saturday evening last when Mrs. Jules Wynne, of No. 188 Hudson avenue, Jersey City, entered her apartments, she came upon two men who were ransacking her property. She immediately gave an alarm, and was immediately knocked down by a violent blow from one of the ruffians. They then robbed her of $100, two gold watches, two gold chains, and other valuables. No arrests have been made.

Any children who would like to give to the little boys and girls of our public charities the pleasure of a Christmas-box of books—such as they themselves have outgrown, or which they can spare—are requested to send them to the office of the State Charities Aid Association, No. 52 East Twentieth street, from which place they can be forwarded to the most destitute of our poor children. Illustrated books are especially requested.

John A. Tris, a boy of sixteen, who went Saturday evening to Cooper Union to the lecture of Rev. J. T. Duryea, has not been heard of since. He is tall and slender, has light-brown hair, slim face, fair complexion, and gray eyes. He was dressed in a black overcoat, with a cashmere scarf, and in a black plaid school suit, black and white tie, and a gold stud in his shirt, and new shoes. A reward will be paid for his return to his parents' residence, No. 413 West Forty-fifth street.

On Saturday night Detective De Gau, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was met by a stranger who asked him if he would not like to join in a game of faro. The detective replied in the affirmative, and the two entered the house, No. 856 Broadway. Here the officer, upon discovering a game of faro in full blast, made known his profession, and arrested both C. P. Fielding, the dealer, and James Smith, his obliging guide. On being arraigned yesterday, before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, Fielding was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer, while Smith was sent to the House of Detention in default of $1,000.

BROOKLYN.

John and Mary Cunningham were on Saturday arrested by Officer McLaughlin for receiving stolen goods from a servant girl, now under arrest, formerly in the employ of Mr. H. Rockwell, of No. 99 Hart street. All the parties have been held for examination.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. William McClean, for forty years a resident of Stapleton, through the death of a brother in Scotland has inherited $50,000.

The Vestry of Christ Church, at New-Brighton, contemplate the enlargement of the church edifice, to meet the wants of a growing congregation.

The Church of the Ascension, at West Brighton, is now understood to be entirely out of debt, incumbrances to the amount of $12,000, and other sums aggregating $8,000—$20,000 in all—having been paid off during the past year.

The stables of Alfred Vroome, on Richmond Turnpike Four Corners, were entered by thieves on Saturday night, and a set of harness, valued at $75, was carried off. The Mission Chapel, on Castleton avenue, was also entered by sneak thieves, who cut the carpets from the floor and escaped with their plunder.

LONG ISLAND.

A branch Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is to be established in Hempstead, the preliminary steps for this purpose having already been taken.

A school of whales made their appearance off Southampton on Saturday. A number of people put off in boats to attempt a capture, but they were not successful; one was struck, but it escaped.

Mrs. Young, widow of the late Oliver Young, who died at Babylon on Saturday, lacked only four months and fifteen days of being a centenarian. Her membership of the Presbyterian Church at Babylon extended over forty-seven years.

James A. Lea, colored, familiarly known as "Priest" Lea, died at Shinnecock last week. He was an earnest advocate of the doctrines of the Second Adventists, and about eighty-four years old. He was well and favorably known, and his son Ferdinand has been a very successful whaleman, being now master of a ship out of New-Bedford. He was formerly a slave in South Carolina, and had a wife there, but married Roxanna Bunn, of Shinnecock, and was thus taken into the tribe.

It is understood that Supervisor John Wood, of Islip, and Hon. G. S. Carman, of Patchogue, have agreed upon a plan whereby the differences between Islip and Brookhaven in regard to pound-net fishing may be settled. The people of Islip have been in the habit of fishing with pound-nets, and those of Patchogue with fly-nets, and each have insisted that the practice of the other was ruinous. Messrs. Carman and Wood have decided that the difficulty can best be settled by prohibiting the use of nets of any description until the close of the spawning season, or until the 15th of July.

SUNDAY BRAWLS.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fight occurred in Eleventh street, near Avenue A, between Christopher McDevitt, aged twenty-three, of No. 622 East Eleventh street; John Williams, of No. 505 East Eleventh street, and Owen Martin, of No. 508 East Eleventh street, during which McDevitt was stabbed twice in the back, receiving severe though not dangerous wounds. He was taken home and his assailants escaped.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Alexander Kelly, aged twenty-seven, of No. 743 Hicks street Brooklyn, while intoxicated, was assaulted at the corner of Bowery and Hester street by Walter James, of No. 119 Chrystie street, and Patrick Reardon, of No. 115 Mulberry street. During the fracas Kelly was stabbed in the forehead and twice near the right eye, and had his nose broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and James and Reardon were arrested.

Edward Burke, of Boston, was found yesterday in the stable No. 255 West Twenty-seventh street, suffering from a severe beating received during Saturday night in Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. He was attended by Police Surgeon Wade and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Riley, aged thirty-six, having no home, was found yesterday afternoon in the yard of No. 420 West Thirty-sixth street bleeding from a stab-wound in the neck. He refused to say how he received the injury and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A BROOKLYN POLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A society of Polish Catholics has been organized in Brooklyn by Autteon Lombui, who is a leading spirit among his countrymen. The initiatory steps were taken about three months ago, when active measures were commenced to procure a place of worship in Brooklyn. In course of time they made arrangements for the purchasing of the frame building once used by a Presbyterian congregation, situated on the corner of Tillary and Lawrence streets. This edifice was yesterday dedicated in the presence of about three hundred persons, mostly Polish Catholics. Bishop Loughlin, assisted by Rev. Father Kiely and Rev. Dr. Pieteas, of Buffalo, performed the dedicatory exercises.

A NEW METHOD OF SWINDLING.

A new manner of swindling has come to light in Brooklyn. Mr. George Falk, of No. 189 Atlantic avenue, who does business as a jeweler, was approached on Saturday night by a well-dressed man who wished to take a watch for examination, and offered to leave a bank-book as security for the same. Mr. Falk having heard of a similar swindle on another jeweler on the same street did not fall into the trap. The method of the swindler is to go to some savings bank, deposit a bogus check, and receive a book. Before the fraud can be discovered he tries to exchange it in the above manner for some article of value.

THE LATE CHRISTOPHER O'CONNOR.

A number of professional billiard-players met yesterday afternoon to take some action with reference to the death of Christopher O'Connor. The meeting was held in the office of Maurice Daly's billiard hall, in the Spingler House. The following resolutions were read by Mr. John O'Connor and adopted on motion of Mr. Daly:

> We, the undersigned members of the billiard profession, sensible of the loss we have sustained in the death of Mr. Christopher O'Connor, and being desirous of expressing our sentiments of regret in losing one whom we all so much esteem, have resolved as follows:
>
> 1. That in the death of Christopher O'Connor the game of billiards has lost one of its most upright promoters, and one who was ready with means and advice to advance the interests of the profession.
>
> 2. Deeply sensible of our loss in being separated from a genial companion, a true friend, and a trusty counselor, we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our late friend.
>
> 3. That we attend, in a body, the funeral of Mr. O'Connor from his late residence.
>
> (Signed.) Maurice Daly, T. Flynn, Joseph Dion, Cyrille Dion, A. P. Rudolphe, Albert Garnier, William Sexton, Peter F. Tracy, Peter Marron, J. O'Connor, G. Slosson, James Kernan.

All these gentlemen will meet at the same place to-day at 9 o'clock, and go in a body in accordance with the resolutions to the late residence of their friend, and take part in the funeral ceremonies.

TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION.

The call for the third annual convention of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce, formerly the Cheap Transportation Association, to take place at Chicago on the 15th inst., says: "Within a few years steam and electricity have greatly extended the boundaries of commerce, and the question of transportation has become all important. The producer, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the consumer are all interested to a greater extent than is generally realized. How important, then, that our transportation system should be thoroughly understood and equitably adjusted. The bringing together of trained minds from every department of commerce and agriculture for the consideration of this great question cannot but result in good. Indeed, the previous conventions which have been held, although considering the question in its preliminary stages, and necessarily in a crude and elementary manner, have inaugurated a work which in its educational features alone is of inestimable value. As it is a subject which particularly interests the producing, commercial, and consuming classes, it is hoped that all organizations representing those interests will be fully represented, and also that each State will send an official representative."

HUMANITY AT SEA.

The London *Times* of Nov. 25 says: "The whole of the cabin passengers by the steam-ship Baltic, of the White Star Line, writing from on board the ship, which was on Monday off Queenstown, wish publicly to express their appreciation of the humanity and perseverance of Capt. Gleadell on the voyage to New-York in going to the relief of the sinking ship Oriental, bound from London, for St. John, New-Brunswick. There was, the statement sent to us says, a heavy sea running at the time, and Chief Officer Irving showed skill and judgment in bringing sixteen men from her deck in two trips without accident. On learning that ten men had taken to a boat some twenty hours previously, the Captain cruised for several hours until he found and rescued them, thus saving the lives of twenty-six men who must otherwise have speedily perished."

AN EX-BONAPARTIST IN TROUBLE.

An ex-Advocate General in the Court of Paris, one M. Buffard, has just been sentenced to a twelve-months' imprisonment for swindling a friend out of 10,000 francs by false pretenses. Maître Buffard was formerly an advocate at Compiègne. On the fall of the Empire he was raised by the Republican Government to the post of Advocate General in Paris. But he appears to have dabbled in other things besides law. He engaged in a perfumery manufactory, but it turned out a failure. Then he went to Monaco and tried his fortune at *la roulette* and *trente-et-quarante*, but he again failed. Various other expedients to retrieve his social position were resorted to, but with no success, and eventually he was induced to deceive a friend, and found himself in the prisoner's box. M. Buffard had resigned his post as Advocate General some months ago.

WINCHESTER'S COUGH CORDIAL.—The finest and best cough preparation ever made; *contains no opium*, yet affords prompt relief in all cases of COUGH. *It is a splendid preparation.* Price, 50 cents. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

DOUGAN THE HATTER, in consequence of the late disastrous fire, having removed to No. 100 Nassau street, (two doors from the old stand,) offers to his numerous friends, at his usual low prices, an entire fresh stock of the most modern styles of all articles appertaining to the trade.—*Advertisement.*

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4.—The Print Cloths market for the past week was rather less active, the sales reaching 94,500 pieces. Prices were steady at 4⅜c. for best goods, spots and early deliveries; quotations were nominally the same at the close of the market, but not quite so firm.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Berlin, from Liverpool.—J. Walworth, J. Shackleton, Joseph H. Hoyle, W. Hinman, T. W. Thorp, Miss S. Mulleneux, G. L. Fevre, Capt. Nelson, A. B. Davis, Miss J. McNamara, Miss Cook, Edward Hall, Miss Laura Hall, Master W. Hall, A. E. Rice, J. Munroe, T. H. Calerdine, Thomas Pole, C. E. Foster, Mrs. C. M. Foster and daughter, H. J. Overmann, E. Vardy, E. Micheel, W. C. Bevan, Mrs. Bevan, William Martin, Miss Margaret Holland, Mrs. Ira Brown, Walter Brown, Col. C. L. Best, Mrs. Best, H. F. Sweetzer, J. W. Aborn, Richard Langath, T. Henderson, Mrs. A. Goodrich Fay, Master A. G. Fay, Miss G. R. Fay, Master E. G. Fay, L. E. Jonas, J. J. Jonas, L. J. Woodman, Mrs. Woodman, R. G. Hatfield, G. Sheppard, W. M. Mellor, P. H. Mellor, Mr. Leese, H. Villard, Mrs. Villard, Miss H. Villard, Master H. Villard, Master O. Villard, Frieda Rieken, Hon. A. Rutherford, Hon. J. N. Wasson, George Slater, Miss M. S. Hill, Robert Stubbs, Mrs. Stearnes, Mr. Wylie, William Leese, A. G. Ring, Mrs. J. A. H. Bell, Mr. Ubam, P. H. Leonard, D. W. Ward, John Pearse, Henry Roberts.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—J. A. Atkinson, Mrs. Atkinson, Henry W. Beaumont, G. Bettman, Rev. L. F. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Le Boutillier, Miss Mary Le Boutillier, Mrs. C. H. Brainard, Miss K. Brainard, John Bullock, Miss Carruthers, Alexander Finlay, W. G. Ford, Mrs. Francis Gareschè and infant, Miss Gowinlock, Miss H. Graff, S. Guitermann, Mrs. Hargrave, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hawley and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Heathcote, William Houstoun, Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Mrs. Hubbard, Prof. Huntingdon, Mrs. Huntingdon, S. E. James, McKendrick W. Jones, Mrs. McKendrick Jones, J. P. Knapp, A. Kohn, Robert E. Lee, Miss Mildred Lee, John O'Leasy, Rev. John A. Milward, Lewis Rathbone, Mrs. Rathbone, Miss Rathbone, Dr. W. C. Reiter, Mrs. M. Robertson, S. W. Rosenfeld, A. E. de Rupart, Hon. H. S. Sanford, Mrs. Schofield, Samuel Smith, J. H. Southworth, Capt. J. H. Spencer, James Stevenson, Miss Sally A. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Vaux, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, T. E. Vermilye, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar T. Wells, W. Winson, Dr. Woodruff, Lieut. Commodore Woodward, John Cregan.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Tame Hirano, William K. Benton, C. M. Kellock, J. T. Shearman, Richard Sidenberg, Mrs. J. Wensley, Sister Elizabeth Mary, Stefano di Vecchio, Mrs. Lurga di Vecchio, Miss Elvira di Vecchio, David Rose, George W. Burlingham, Charles E. Leland, Miss Rosa Deaniaun, C. L. Skeels, John Cooper, H. Herdegger, C. Klien, Mr. Bedell, W. Blinkhorn, G. H. Finger, Col. C. F. Harrington, Edward Beadon, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Coltas.

In steam-ship Italy, from London—Mrs. Bemis, Mrs. Ashworth and infant, Dr. T. M. Coan, S. Gower, Miss A. Gower, Miss L. Clarke, Miss Julia Clarke, Rev. J. H. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Chandler, Miss Maud Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Alexander F. McClure, Mrs. Phillips, Miss E. Phillips, Miss Plummer, John Garread, Charles B. Chapin, F. C. Parker, E. Duppa, Miss Katie Stewart, Miss Annette Guellard, J. H. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. T. Pearce.

In steam-ship Klopstock, from Hamburg, &c.—Wilhelm Wilhne, Edward Schmeckpeper, Carl Scholermann and son, Charles E. Schmidt, Mrs. N. P. Smith and two children, Graf De Pourtales and wife and servant, A. Albrecht, Mrs. G. W. Parker, Mr. Hess, Arnold Groebi, Louise Ketterer, August Jacot, Joseph Wulff, and others in the second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:10 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon sets..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:10 | Gov. Island..1:59 | Hell Gate....3:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, Dec. 5.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Klopstock, (Ger.,) Winzen, Hamburg Nov. 17, via Havre 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Dec. 2, lat. 43 23, lon. 56 20, passed an Anchor Line steam-ship bound E.; 3d, lat. 41 44, lon. 64 49, Red Line steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Dec. 4, at 8:20 A. M., 448 miles from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Darien, from New-York, for Liverpool; 5th, at 2:10 A. M., 203 miles from Sandy Hook, steam-ship Celtic, hence, for do.; same date, at 2:30 A. M., 198 miles from Sandy Hook, a National steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship America, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen Nov. 20, via Southampton 23d, with mdse. and 197 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales and tremendous sea. Nov. 26, lat. 49.16, lon. 16, saw bark Wenonah, (of Pictou, N. S.,) hence, for Antwerp.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship City of Berlin, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Nov. 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 3, lat 42 10, lon. 59 20, met a bark-rigged steamer bound E.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 25, Sydney, C. B., 29th, and Halifax Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Clark and Seaman.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Nov. 20 and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Thomson, London Nov. 17, with mdse. and 27 cabin and 31 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Liberty, Sundberg, Baltimore.

Schr. Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Schr. Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Schr. Bartie Pierce, Hawes, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. General Levi Harris, Davis, Westport.

Schr. Rhode Island, Brascomb, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Racer, Howes, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Elizabeth, Hogan, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Morning Star, Higgins, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. J. G. Cohn, Lewis, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Ralph Howes, Burgess, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Ella Murray, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Ida Palmer, Palmer, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Nicholas, Merhoff, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Sallie B. Hall, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London.

Schr. Emma M. Wells, Kelsey, Cromwell, Conn.

Schr. S. J. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, Johnson.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Hobart, Mystic.

Schr. Lena, Ryder, Mystic.

Schr. Odell, Winslow, Portland.

SAILED—Steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.

RETURNED—Schr. Niantic, hence, for New-London, sprung a leak and returned for repairs.

WIND—Sunset, light E. S. E.; cloudy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 5.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Gellert, Capt. Barends, from New-York Nov. 25, arr. to-day.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THEIR STOCK FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE, COMPRISING CAREFUL SELECTIONS OF NOVELTIES FROM ABROAD AND MANY ARTICLES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE WHICH HAVE NOT BEFORE BEEN SHOWN, AND ARE NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

Having been awarded the First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.

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LONDON, 1862.

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS

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DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are the best made in the country. They take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone, and perfection of mechanism in every detail.

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AUCTION NOTICE.

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OF

CABINET FURNITURE

ON

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,

DEC. 6, 7, AND 8,

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK

AT THE WAREROOMS OF

IRVING & SON,

Nos. 204, 206, and 208 E. 27th st.,

comprising their ENTIRE STOCK of rich and plain

CABINET FURNITURE,

WHICH WILL BE CLOSED OUT, POSITIVELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, PRIOR TO CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THEIR BUSINESS THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

THE STOCK EMBRACES EVERY VARIETY OF PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, THE QUALITY OF WHICH IS TOO WELL KNOWN TO NEED ANY COMMENT, AFFORDING A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTIES IN NEED OF REALLY GOOD FURNITURE.

CATALOGUES WILL BE READY AND GOODS ON EXHIBITION ON SATURDAY AT THE WAREROOMS IN EAST 27TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.

LACE CURTAINS,

CARPETS, &c.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.,

one door below 13th st.,

OFFERS THIS WEEK

$100,000

WORTH OF GOODS FROM AUCTION, at far less than the gold cost of importation.

REAL LACE CURTAINS, from $7 50 per pair to finest imported.

GUIPURE from $5 to finest imported.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, from $1 to finest imported.

The largest assortment in the City.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, &c.

Chickering & Sons,

PIANO-FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

CHICKERING HALL,

No. 130 5th av., corner of 18th st.,

Where they will be pleased to receive their friends and the public.

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